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NAVAL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

ALTHOUGH the Naval Committee had an entire legislative day at its disposal on Saturday last, it cannot be said to have been particularly successful in its efforts to clear the calendar of the bills which had received its favorable report. A large part of the time was consumed in the fruitless attempts of Mr. Richelieu Robinson to prevent the passage of the joint resolution allowing Ensign Reynolds to accept the decoration tendered him by the Emperor of Austria. The bills to abolish the grade of junior ensign, to grant additional longevity pay to passed assistant engineers (both highly meritorious ones), passed without any difficulty. It was unfortunate that the business was not first confined to those measures having the unanimous support of the committee, in which case the bills for voluntary retirement after thirty years' service and for the retirement of mates (both very desirable measures), would doubtless have passed.

The bill for the relief of Alfred Hopkins, late a captain in the Navy, provoked considerable discussion, in the course of which the court that tried the captain came in for its share of animadversion, Mr. Buchanan saying that it "committed a great error in ruling out the evidence" regarding a point of intention, and further, "that there was no evidence that warranted a conviction." The strength of Captain Hopkins's case is shown by the fact that the bill had the unanimous support of the committee; several gentlemen stated that they had been convinced against their prejudices. Bills for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser and of Samuel Kramer, the well known and highly respected volunteer chaplain at the Washington Navy-yard, were also passed. The rock upon which the session was wrecked was the bill to restore the naval cadets discharged by the act of August 5, 1882, which had a strong minority report to contend against.

In answer to the objections to it, Mr. McAdoo said: "Shall we refrain from doing justice to these men because the Navy is top-heavy? Shall we blight their lives? Shall we break the faith of this great Government? Shall we send these men back into the ordinary avocations of life, for which four or five years of service in the Academy and on sea have unfitted them, simply because the Navy is top-heavy? It is too late to urge that proposition now. When the bill was passed, if I had been a member of this House as I am a member of it now, and if a bill had been presented to me to cut down the number of graduates, to cut down the number of applicants, to cut down the number of students, and by a just measure to decimate the ranks of those who overload and make top-heavy the official register of the Navy, I would have given my vote and voice in favor of it. But I will not give my vote and voice in favor of doing injustice even to save the Treasury or to make less top-heavy the American Navy."

Mr. Belford said on the other side:

I desire to state to this House a fact that cannot be controverted. It is, that under the law we each as members of Congress have the right to appoint a cadet to West Point and a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. That, however, is merely a matter of theory. The professors—the snobocracy, the aristocracy—of those two institutions absolutely override our right to make such appointments. No man can question that, I brought a boy here from Colorado, over 2,000 miles, who had been examined by the Governor of my State, by its Chief Justice, and by the President of the State University; yet because he failed to parse a particular phrase they rejected him. Now, what are these schools for? They are for the purpose of educating boys, are they not? Gen. Sheridan told me the other night that the standard in those institutions was so high that nobody could get into them who was not a graduate of Yale or of Harvard. Now, are we going to make appropriations to support gentlemen who meet you in the German here, naval dudes and military dudes? Why should we restore these cadets to the Navy for the purpose of continuing such practices as we have had in the past? Let me call your attention to the great admirals of the world who never saw a naval school, but those whose names are imperishably writ-

ten on the scrolls of glory. I say you have your schools of snobs and aristocrats, and no one can get in that one at Annapolis unless he is the son of a naval officer. That institution down there is as close a corporation as ever existed in this country. I say we have appropriated for it all that we ought to.

During the debate on the bill in favor of Ensign Reynolds the House was turned into a circus, with Mr. Richelieu Robinson as chief clown. He opened with the complaint to which we have become accustomed, that the passage of a bill granting permission to accept a decoration conferred by a foreign Government was a violation of the constitutional prohibition that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." "I ask," he said, "my illustrious friend from New York [Mr. Cox], does he believe his constituents in New York are in favor of sending decorated dukes about the world to represent the American people? Will he go before his constituents and justify this idea? What has instigated this idea that this man should be decorated above all others? I mentioned on a former occasion that a member of this Committee on Naval Affairs had dared to come into this House and say that my constituency in Brooklyn should receive no favors because I would not consent that this thing should be unanimously considered. And yet, sir, what is this that is proposed now? Not a present of a snuff box, but an order of nobility."

In reply to his attempt to show that this decoration was an order of nobility, Mr. Cox said: "In the Constitution of the United States our republican fathers said that no title of nobility should be granted by the United States. I showed the other day that this was not a title of nobility, and I proved it by the Austrian Minister, and my friend from Germany [Mr. Guenther]. The Constitution also says that 'no person holding any office of profit or trust under them (the United States) shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.' Now, this is a present; it is not an order of nobility. It is so explained by the Austrian Minister in the letter attached to the report. No one doubts it who will examine the facts. It is simply a medal for life saving."

Mr. Cox further said:

Mr. Cox, of New York—This officer, whom this gentleman so truculently designates as a duke, is now going to the Northern seas in search of the Greely party.

Mr. Robinson, of New York—He is ordered to go there.

Mr. Cox, of New York—I will not be interrupted, I say.

Mr. Robinson, of New York—I know you will not.

Mr. Cox, of New York—The gentleman has undertaken to fix some opprobrious epithet on him. He calls him "duke." Now, the evidence shows that this officer saved eleven lives at the Azores. This is simply a life saving medal which was given to him for that heroic action. At his death it goes back to the organization, as the Austrian Minister explains, named for the Emperor Francis Joseph. What was the service for which this officer is so berated in this House? It is unexampled in intrepidity.

Describing the circumstances of the rescue by Ensign Reynolds of eleven men from the *Oiso*, Mr. Cox said: "He rescued them by leaping into the sea every time and swimming to the bark until darkness came. Then, on his last trip, he was ordered again to the sinking boat. The hurricane was still on. It was after dark that this 'duke' took off the last three men. He had been ordered to fire the vessel in two places, as it was in the track of vessels going into the harbor at the Azores. He fires the vessel, and at the very time the vessel is burning he misses his own little boat. At last it appears upon the crest of the wave. He leaps into the sea and with the last three men he reaches safely his own vessel. And for this service, and in high appreciation of this gallantry, he is tendered this honor; and for this he is insulted by this member from New York as a 'duke.' The service thus rendered by this hero, for which we propose simply to allow him, in accordance with the Constitution, to accept a medal as a present, is worthy of an officer in our gallant Navy, and the objection is hardly worthy of the gentleman, my colleague. [Applause.]"

Mr. Robinson made constant attempts to interrupt Mr. Cox, and when he was choked off in an attempt to bring the dictionary into the controversy he said:

I have asked unanimous consent merely to read the meaning of "knight," a title which it is acknowledged this measure confers. [Cries of "Object!"] If you refuse to hear Worcester or Webster you can go to—Heaven! [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kasson said that while he objected to granting permission to accept medals conferred for services involving no gallantry and nothing of personal merit, this was a different case. Mr. Robinson interrupting, Mr. Kasson said: "I say you are persisting in wrong, my friend; you are dishonoring your own countrymen." In imitation of Dogberry's demand that he be written down an ass Mr. Robinson said:

I want the words taken down. I want those words taken down where I am charged with having dishonored myself. I fling them back into the teeth of the gentleman from Iowa himself.

Mr. Kasson—I say, sir—

Mr. Robinson, of New York—I say the man who is violating the Constitution of the United States dishonors himself. I am standing by the Constitution.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Iowa is entitled to the floor and it cannot be taken from him without his consent.

Mr. Robinson, of New York—Let him withdraw that word.

Mr. Kasson—I withdraw nothing. I say the man who stigmatizes with the word "duke" a gallant naval officer who has done this gallant act in saving the lives of others repeatedly at the peril of his own, does dishonor the Navy and the officers of the Navy. [Applause.] I say there is no order of nobility in it.

Mr. Robinson, in the course of his remarks, said further:

We have Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, who wants to receive—

"A gold medal tendered by the King of Sweden, etc."

He helped England at the bombardment of Alexandria, and therefore gained the good-will of the monarchical powers. Then, Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt is now before Congress asking to be permitted to receive—

"A sword, Persian carpet, and other articles presented by the Sultan of Zanzibar during the cruise of the *Ticonderoga*; presentation made after the custom of oriental princes."

We have got into a nice position when our officers are to be decorated with swords "after the custom of oriental princes."

Then Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin is to have—

"A gold box with the portrait of the Emperor of Russia set in diamonds—"

because he went over and looked with a kindly eye on that despot "on the occasion of his coronation," where the letters that have been published in the papers come to the lovers of liberty throughout the world from Siberia and the dungeons of Russian despotism written in blood. And he is to have a gold box with the portrait of the Emperor of Russia set with diamonds, presented by the Emperor himself!

Then we have Capt. George E. Belknap with the—

"decoration of knight commander of the royal order of Kamehameha I. [laughter] tendered by the King of the Hawaiian Islands—"

The highwaymen have captured our officers—

"tendered by the king of the Hawaiian Islands in recognition of his services in restoring order upon the occasion of the riot at Honolulu."

It seems he took sides with the king in putting down the people.

Then we have Captain Henry Wilson and Commander Frederick Pearson—

"Decorations of knight commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua."

Kalakaua, or kill-cow, or however you may pronounce it. We will call it "cow," because you are making a bull in confessing such an order. [Laughter.]

"Decorations of knight commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, tendered by the king of the Hawaiian Islands upon the occasion of his coronation. Now in the custody of the Department of State."

Has Congress given permission for that? By what authority is it in the State Department?

Then come Lieut. Chas. A. Foster and Lieut. Jesse M. Roper, all trying to rope in these decorations. They want to receive the decorations of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Hawaii, now in the custody of the Dept. of State. Then come Commanders Cooper and Strong and Lieut. Wood, who want to receive the decorations of the Order of El Busto del Libertador, tendered by his excellency the President of Venezuela. And then we have Rear Admiral Cooper, Captain Bradford, Lieut. Tilley, Lieut. Cowles, and Ensign Milligan for the same decorations of the Order of El Busto del Libertador.

You see we are coming down now on the ensigns who want to be made princes. And then we have Ensign Reynolds, this case now before the House, who wants the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, tendered by the Emperor of Austria.

Now, why are we to do all this? Are not these men contented with the honors which America gives them? Why do they want to accept these orders from King Kamehameha, or I believe it is the Order of Kamehameha from King Kal-

haus? I understand that Claus Spreckels owns the island where Kalakaua resides, and I understand that the principal production there is sugar. Now, if this dark prince or Prince of Darkness, or Claus Spreckels, his owner, had tendered to each one of these men a barrel of sugar or a keg of molasses, which Claus Spreckels could give them without much injury to his income in San Francisco, there would be something to sweeten the recollection of this gift of royalty.

The argument made against the bill in favor of Captain Taylor is partially stated in the extracts which follow from the answers to it.

Mr. Ezra B. Taylor: "Now what is the answer given to the complaint that this great wrong was committed against this man? It is that in 1867 he was found guilty of drunkenness while on duty. It pains me exceedingly to say this, but I must say it as a matter of duty to myself. It is not said and cannot be said that this Court-martial did not violate every principle of law and find this man guilty of an offence that he could not have been guilty of, that there was no sort of suspicion that he was guilty of. He had been away less time than he had a right to be away. Yet that finding is defended upon the ground that at some other time, twenty years ago nearly, he had committed an indiscretion which is regarded as pardonable in others and sometimes pardonable in many."

Mr. Goff (formerly Secretary of the Navy) said:

If his official character has been such as to warrant this Congress in reinstating him, we can ascertain that from the register of the Navy Department better than from the isolated record of a Court-martial. And, Mr. Chairman, going back to the year 1867, when this officer was appointed, and coming down to the present time, you find only this blemish of 1867 and this supposed blemish of 1882. Subsequently to the blemish of 1867, for which, as has been well stated, he has been fully punished, he was called before a board of his superiors, examined, and certified to be worthy of promotion.

This officer, who was thus examined and certified to be worthy of promotion, has had eighteen years of continuous service since he has been an officer of the Government.

Mr. Blonot—Is not that an unusual amount of sea-service?

Mr. Goff—It is. He was a gallant officer. Up to the time in question he discharged every duty that was laid upon him with fidelity and honor.

Now, it has been said that he was at one time drunk while on duty. We cannot go back of the record upon that matter; there is no effort to do so. But Captain Hopkins has atoned for that offence. He has been punished for it. He has performed admirable service since that time. If all the men who have been guilty of this offence—soldiers, sailors, or statesmen—are to be arraigned and disgraced, and if it is left to this House to determine upon these cases, our time from now till the end of our term will be taken up in the consideration of such charges.

One other point. It is demonstrated beyond all question by the record of this Court-martial that this officer, who is held up before us as having escaped from duty, as having fled from the position which the Government confided to him, was not at the time in a condition to assume the responsibility that my friend from Massachusetts says was devalued upon him.

This last paragraph is a response to the further argument against the bill which was very ably presented, among others by Mr. Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, who said: "I was going on to say that in an emergency it is perfectly well known that no officer is allowed or expected to leave his post. I will illustrate that by citing an example. General Griffin, the commander of the 5th Corps, a gallant soldier, was stationed after the war in Texas. The yellow fever approached and threatened the post, and he was advised by the surgeon and officers of his command that he could leave the post if he chose, because the yellow fever was coming. He said in reply, 'Do you take me for a coward—a man who would leave his subordinates in a place of danger and run away to shield himself?' Mr. Chairman, General Griffin was not a man of that character. He stayed at his post, for he knew that his duty required him to stay there, and he died of yellow fever, and his only child also died of yellow fever at that point. That is what he thought of his duty."

The bills passed, taken in their order, were the following:

Resolved, etc., That Ensign L. K. Reynolds, United States Navy, be, and he is hereby granted permission to accept the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, awarded him by the Austrian Government in recognition of heroic conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the Austrian bark Olive, Nov. 24, 1879.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all graduates of the Naval Academy who are assigned to the line of the Navy, on the successful completion of the six years' course, shall be commissioned ensigns in the Navy.

Sec. 2. That the grade of junior ensign in the Navy is hereby abolished, and the junior ensigns now on the list shall be commissioned ensigns in the Navy: **Provided**, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the number of officers in the Navy now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the passed assistant engineers of the Navy shall receive during the third five years after the date from which they take rank as passed (hereinafter) assistants, when at sea, \$2,400; on shore duty, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900. During and after the fourth five years from such date, when at sea, \$2,700; on shore duty, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900. And section 1556 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Julius A. Kaiser upon the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of passed assistant engineer, and pay thereof from the date of the passage of this act.

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Samuel Kramer a chaplain in the Navy, and place him on the retired list.

Be it enacted, etc., That Alfred Hopkins be, and he is hereby, restored to the rank of captain in the Navy of the United States.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL E. R. Warner, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, Ark., will leave there early next week on a short leave of absence.

The British man-of-war *Canada*, with Prince George of Wales on board, is expected at Halifax this week, in company with the *Dido*.

SUMMER J. R. Smith, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Juliet Smith, have been visiting at Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPTAIN H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Infantry, will rejoin at Fort Randall next week, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN Mason Jackson, 11th Infantry, of Fort Sully, will start East early next week on a month's leave.

MAJOR John Egan, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short visit to Boston, Mass.

MAJOR W. C. Manning, U. S. A., of General Augur's staff, has been called to Portland, Maine, by the death of his mother.

MAJOR J. B. Campbell, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a trip to Washington on business connected with the Department of Artillery of the School.

COLONEL E. S. Otis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Otis, tendered a brilliant reception to Generals Schofield and Drum while at Fort Leavenworth last week, which, according to a local paper, "eclipsed anything of the kind given in the garrison during the past few years."

ASSISTANT Surgeon T. A. Cunningham, U. S. A., arrived in Detroit this week from Alabama, and will leave in a few days with the 10th Infantry for New Mexico.

DOCTOR Samuel T. Kingston, a resident physician of Oswego, N. Y., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Ontario for the present.

PAYMASTER F. M. Coxe, U. S. A., lately joined at Tucson, A. T., finds it by no means so disagreeable a station as commonly supposed.

GENERAL O. D. Greene, U. S. A., is due in Washington in a few days to enter upon duty at the A. G. O.

GENERAL Drum resumed the helm at the A. G. O. early in the week.

GENERAL Schofield has returned to Chicago from his trip to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT J. R. Cranston, 10th U. S. Infantry, General Clitz's new Quartermaster, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, from a brief absence, to say good-bye to friends before going to New Mexico.

MAJOR J. S. Fletcher, 23d U. S. Infantry, was expected in Buffalo this week, preparatory to assuming command of Fort Porter.

The London correspondent of a Western contemporary writes: "It is now practically certain that among the next batch of peers will be Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B. A large landowner, a careful administrator of the Navy, he is popular in society, and he has a wife who deserves the title of ladyship."

UNTIL Colonel H. C. Wood, U. S. A., reports to General Miles in October next, Lieutenant O. F. Long, A. D. C., will likely act as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Columbia.

M. E. BUTLER, a son of Captain Edmund Butler, 5th U. S. Infantry, now a student in the Yale College Law School, has been elected President of the Yale Kent Club, being the first junior ever elected to the office.

The report of the Medical Board, lately sitting at Whipple Barracks, A. T., will likely lead to the speedy retirement of Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry.

LIEUT. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker, are paying a round of visits to New York and vicinity before starting for California.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., from his visit to New York, on Wednesday, of this week.

The marriage of Miss Lillie E. Warrens, daughter of Captain C. H. Warrens, 14th U. S. Infantry, to Mr. J. R. Brooks of St. Louis, is announced to take place in that city, in the latter part of August or early in September next.

LIEUT. C. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cavalry, left Washington this week for St. Louis, to enter upon a tour of duty at Jefferson Barracks.

A BRONZE memorial tablet is to be put up in the Episcopal Church, at Markham, Va., in memory of the late Doctor Jas. M. Ambler, U. S. N., of the *Jeanette* expedition, and a monument in his honor too, is to be erected in the grounds of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. The funds for each purpose have been contributed by the medical officers of the Navy.

LIEUT. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry, has joined at San Antonio, Texas, for a tour of temporary duty.

COL. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco, from a trip to Nevada.

LIEUT. B. E. Allen, U. S. A., of Gen. Hancock's Staff, registered in Buffalo, early in the week, bound for Michigan, on a tour of inspection.

LIEUT. H. L. Bailey, 21st U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Townsend, W. T., has joined, under recent promotion, at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUT. T. H. Blas, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., spent the week in Washington, busily engaged in preliminary duties connected with his Recordership of the Board on an interior Coast Line of Waterways for the defense of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard.

QUEEN Victoria's birthday, which happened on Saturday last, May 24, was a somewhat gloomy day in England, owing to the recent death of Prince Leopold.

CHINA has conferred upon Admiral Lespes, the commander of the French squadron in Chinese waters, the Order of the Double Dragon, which carries with it the title of Mandarin.

GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., was the recipient of many pleasant attentions on Wednesday, of this week, May 23, the occasion being his fifty-ninth birthday.

LIEUT. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was to join at Fort Monroe, Va., May 1, is still detained at Staten Island by sickness.

LIEUT. A. S. Cummings, 4th Artillery, late of Fort Monroe, Va., joined for duty at Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week.

In the *Morning Star*, for May, Captain B. H. Pratt, U. S. A., makes an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid, in purchasing the farm connected with the industrial training at the Indian School at Carlisle Barracks. He says: "We need \$13,734. Shall we have it?"

FOUR Columbus, N. Y. H., added to its garrison this week Lieutenants A. W. Vogdes, W. B. McCallum, and W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from leave.

"Two officers," says Stendhal, "commanded a battery at Talavera; a ball laid low the captain. 'So,' said the Lieutenant, 'Francois is dead, I shall be captain.' 'Not yet,' said Francois, who was only stunned and got on his feet again. These two men were neither enemies nor wicked; on the contrary, they were companions and comrades, but the lieutenant wanted to rise a step."

COL. and Mrs. Booth, of Columbus Barracks, O., have joined Mrs. Booth's sister, Miss Lockwood, at Old Point, where the latter has been visiting for a month or two with her cousins, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph C. Johnson. Lt. Lockwood is expected East soon to join the party. Old Point has attracted a large number of people already this season to partake of its delights as a summer resort.

GENERAL Sherman, in a letter expressing his regret at being obliged to decline an invitation to unveil a monument to Union Soldiers and Sailors, in Buffalo, July 4, next, says: "What you have written satisfies me that even in the richest communities, as well as in the humblest, the labors of the men who fought the great war of the rebellion are being appreciated by all, old and young, rich and poor, throughout this great country. Such a monument as you describe approximates the greatness of the cause for which the Union soldiers and sailors fought and died, and I would account myself honored to draw the cord which will reveal to the world the beautiful shaft which will honor the memory of the dead, be a consolation to the survivors, and an incentive to the young to deserve and maintain forever the glorious privilege for which we fought. But it cannot be. I am far away trying to make provision for those dependent upon me, and trying to do my full share in similar observances nearer home."

The *Sunday Herald* says: "The House has performed a most praiseworthy act in passing the bill putting Samuel Kramer upon the retired list as a chaplain of the Navy. Mr. Kramer has for many years acted as chaplain at the Washington Yard without compensation, and his appointment is a fitting recognition of his services as a man and soldier, for he served throughout the entire war."

REFERRING to the death of Miss Nellie Carroll, daughter of General S. S. Carroll, which took place last week at Washington, the *Sunday Herald* says: "Her happy, joyous nature and amiable character made her a general favorite, and her perfect unselfishness was particularly noticeable during her short illness. Just nineteen, and having enjoyed but one brief season in society, life seemed to offer much of future pleasure."

A RECENT letter to the *Fort Worth Gazette* says of General Zachary Taylor:

He was always in the thickest of the battle, and seemed to be as destitute of fear as a rock. He rode a milk-white horse—Old Whitey—which seemed as clumsy as his master, and from long association seemed to have adopted some of his peculiarities. Gen. Taylor rode Old Whitey throughout the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. He was dressed very plainly; wore a common soft hat and an old faded cassimere coat, which his old soldiers informed us he had worn for many years. This coat received its first wound at Buena Vista, where two musket balls, one about three inches below the other, passed through both lapels. The writer, though with Gen. Taylor's command for nearly a year, never saw him dressed in full uniform, except on the occasion of the departure of the remains of our regiment for home. We had struck our tents, packed our knapsacks, and the last act of our departure from Walnut Springs was taking leave of our old chief. We were formed in line, and he came out in our front dressed in regulation uniform, cap-a-pie. He was visibly embarrassed, and not heard in our command but what was touched. With some awkward schoolboy gestures he managed to say "that he hoped that in private life we would make as brilliant records as we had in the service of our country," (or something very nearly to that effect,) and bade us farewell.

At the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held in New York, May 21, Capt. Wheeler, U. S. Engr. Corps, took part in the discussion on the subject of the temperature of deep mines, which in the case of the Comstock rises to 190 deg. at a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Capt. Wheeler estimated the heat annually extracted from the Comstock by means of the water pumped out, and cold air forced in, as equal to that generated by the combustion of 55,560 tons of anthracite coal. The subject of temperature of water at various depths was discussed by Mr. D. J. Whittemore, president of the society, who referred to the fact that cold water is frequently obtained by mariners upon the Great Lakes by sinking a casked jug to some depth and then by withdrawing the cork the jug is filled with water very cold and refreshing. Observations upon the temperature of the water at various depths in Pine Lake, Wisconsin, were also presented. Temperature observations upon Lake Superior show comparatively constant temperature at the bottom of about 39 degrees, and in depths from 400 to 100 feet.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., will celebrate his fifty-sixth birthday on Saturday of this week.

The unveiling of the statue of Bolivar, in Central Park, New York, June 17 next, promises to be an interesting occasion. The City officials will be out in full force, and the Army and Navy, in the vicinity, will lend efficient aid at the ceremonies.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. C. BAUGHMAN, U. S. A., was a guest at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, this week. Major J. A. Potter, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Lafayette Hotel.

COLONEL H. B. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Buffalo the latter part of this week for Detroit, to go from there early next week in command of the regiment to Fort Union, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANTS D. F. STILES and S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, took short leaves this week, to say adieu to friends before their departure for the West.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., of Carlisle Barracks, attended the meeting of the Brooklyn Indian Association, on Tuesday, and said some good words for the cause of the red-man. Several of his Indian pupils, including musicians, were present, and Captain Pratt pointed them out as examples of what could be done under a system of thorough training. He wouldn't be afraid, he said, to turn them loose in Brooklyn to take care of themselves. The Carlisle School was, if he did seem egotistical, the best industrial school in the United States. All the boys were learning trades. One of the young musicians was in the invoice department of Wannamaker's store, in Philadelphia. He began by carrying baskets, but Wannamaker saw that he was too good a boy for such work, and was promoting him right along. After the address the Indian boys gave recitations and musical selections upon the different instruments.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MC A. WEBSTER, has succeeded to the Adjutancy of the 22d U. S. Infantry, *vice* Lieutenant G. M. Smith, appointed A. D. C., to General Stanley.

Under recent orders of transfer Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, on leaving West Point, in August next, will join at Fort Preble, Me., for duty.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, U. S. NAVY, was a guest at the Hoffman House, New York, on Tuesday of this week.

COMMANDER ORME WEBB, of the British Navy, visited New York, this week, locating at the Windsor Hotel.

DOCTOR WILLIS E. EVERETTE, who served under General Miles for some years in the Indian Country, is exploring Alaska on his own account and has written some interesting letters of his progress and observations.

LIEUT. PALMER TILTON, 20th U. S. INFANTRY, lately in St. Louis, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from leave.

CAPTAIN THOMAS McGREGOR, 1st CAVALRY, has rejoined at Fort Bidwell, Cal., from a trip to San Francisco.

COL. PETER T. SWAINE, 22d U. S. INFANTRY, on leave, visited at Fort Leavenworth early in the week on his way East, being while there the guest of Capt. Campbell.

MIDDLETON SMITH, a private in the Signal Corps and a member of the Point Barrow expedition, has petitioned Congress for commutation of quarters and fuel while on the expedition. He states that it was the intention of Congress that the members of the crew should have these allowances, but that by a narrow construction of the law by the Secretary of War they have been deprived of them.

LIEUTENANT M. YAMANOUCHI and Engineer H. Moritomo, officers of the Japanese Navy, visited Washington this week, and were shown every courtesy by the Naval officials. They visited the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on Thursday.

Mr. Logan introduced in the Senate on Tuesday a bill to retire Captain and Asst. Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, U. S. A., with the rank of Major. Capt. Azpell is now at the head of the list of Captains, and would be in a fair way for promotion were it not for the fact that he has recently been found by a retiring board to be incapacitated for active service and recommended for retirement. Under the recent ruling of the Secretary of War he is therefore not eligible for promotion.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: Secretary Lincoln was at his desk this morning looking rugged and sunburnt, and said he never enjoyed a trip more in his life than the fishing excursion to Peele Island. The bass were plenty and they bit well. Being asked when he would take up the Seward case, he said he was saving it to read during the Republican Convention. He wanted to have nothing else to think about then, he remarked with a smile, and could give his whole mind to it. A rumor in New York on Tuesday that Secretary of War Lincoln had been killed caused some excitement until demonstrated to be false.

The claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: Wm. C. Hemphill, Captain, 4th Cavalry; Owen Hale, Captain, 7th U. S. Cavalry; Charles Humphreys, 1st Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery; William Hawley, 1st Lieutenant, 20th U. S. Infantry; Allen Smith, Captain, 4th Cav.; John A. Irwin, Captain, 6th Cavalry. The Second Comptroller also passed mileage claims of officers this week as follows: Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhoades, \$963; Lieutenant A. B. Speyers, \$326.90, and Commander C. E. Clark, \$837.84.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM returned to Washington Saturday night from the semi-annual inspection of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. Col. T. F. Barr, who accompanied him on the inspection, left him at Fort Leavenworth and proceeded to St. Paul, and returned thence to Washington on Tuesday. The Adjutant General reports that the inspection of the prison showed it to be managed in a most satisfactory manner, and there is no cause for complaint in my respect.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES W. POWELL, 8th U. S. INFANTRY, promotes 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow to a captaincy and 2d Lieut. J. A. Hutton to a 1st lieutenantcy.

MAJOR C. C. RAWN, 24th INFANTRY, soon to report to Gen. Augur for assignment, will likely go to Fort Elliott, Tex.

1ST SERGT. W. S. PHILLIPS, CO. B, 23d INFANTRY, of Fort Union, N. M., is the first enlisted man in the Department of the Missouri to qualify as a sharpshooter. His percentage at 800 yards was 88, at 900 yards 80, and at 1,000 yards 85.

COL. A. O. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, will inspect the militia of that State while in camp in June, July, and August next.

AMONG those present at the opening of the second annual horse show at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday of this week were Gen. Merritt and Van Vliet and Capt. J. H. Coster, U. S. A.

LIEUT. S. S. LEACH, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A., arrived in Vicksburg, Miss., on Tuesday, having completed a survey of the new cut-off the Mississippi River has made from Waterford, La., to L'Argent. The maximum depth of water found in the cut-off was 102 feet. It was made directly through the ditch that was dug nearly a quarter of a century ago to make a cut-off, the money expended being raised by subscriptions secured in two contiguous parishes. The work was never completed on account of an injunction served by parties who would have suffered damages. The cut-off saves a distance of twelve miles.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., lately at Austin, Texas, is located at Detroit, Mich., for the summer.

THE PIONEER PRESS says: "The Montana cowboy has illustrated his propensity for striking nomenclature by naming the scene of Paymaster Whipple's recent encounter with the road agents 'Whipple's Skin-Out.'

THE PRESIDIO COUNTY NEWS of May 17 has the following news from Fort Davis, Texas:

Capt. C. L. Cooper leaves May 20 on a four months' leave of absence, accompanied by his family. They will visit Philadelphia and other Northern cities... Maj. S. L. Woodward left with a scouting party to the lower part of the county to locate suitable camping grounds. Col. Anson Mills and family returned from El Paso Monday.... A fine eight-cluster diamond scarf pin, valued at \$150, was raffled at the Post Traders' Thursday night, and won by Mr. Robt. K. Grierson. Lieut. Chas. H. Grierson won a fine gold watch, which was raffled off about a week ago.

In addition to the memorials signed by Army officers and others, a memorial in favor of the reinstatement of General Baker in the British Army is being signed by members of the House of Commons. A large number of signatures has been obtained.

A St. Louis club man married a lady who objected to keeping a social flask in the house. On several occasions she bounced demijohns from the closets. But he must have something to refer to when his boon companions called to smoke a cigar, so he took a fine bronze lamp home one afternoon, and told his wife they were all the rage in gentlemen's sitting rooms. She wanted to load it with oil at once, but by the use of a great deal of strategic diplomacy she was dissuaded from doing so by her husband, and as soon as she was out of sight he brought out a quart bottle and filled the lamp with its contents. Now, whenever, his friend comes to see him, he unscrews the lamp, helps the boys, and everything is lovely.

A FOR LEAVENWORTH DESPATCH says: "General Schofield when here last week highly complimented Col. E. B. Williston upon the proficiency of his light battery in drill."

COLONEL THEO. F. BARR, U. S. A., took advantage of his trip to Fort Leavenworth to pay a visit to old friends at St. Paul and Fort Snelling, returning to Washington on Tuesday evening.

ADVICES FROM OMAHA state that General John Gibbon, U. S. A., was taken quite ill recently while at Fort Laramie, and is detained there for the present, although there is nothing serious in his condition.

GENERAL GEO. CROOK, U. S. A., has returned to Prescott from a trip to San Carlos, and will start for West Point at an early date.

CAPTAIN C. L. COOPER, 10th CAVALRY, on leave from Texas, registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

A NEWPORT, KY., CORRESPONDENT writes: Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., has kindly offered the use of the U. S. Barracks grounds to the congregation of St. Paul's P. R. Church, who will give a grand moonlight fete at that place on June 19.

LIEUTENANT O. M. CARTER, U. S. A., Gen. Augur's Chief Engineer officer, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, having completed the survey of the eastern boundary line of the Navajo reservation.

DR. F. W. DAVIS of the British Navy, arrived in New York on Sunday last on the Arizona.

LIEUTENANT F. L. DODGE, 23d U. S. INFANTRY, visited Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, being while there the guest of Lieut. Evans, 19th Infantry.

CAPTAIN W. A. MILLER, 18th INFANTRY, has left Fort Maginnis for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Snelling from a trip to Fort Maginnis, Montana.

THE SAN FRANCISCO REPORT of May 17 says: Lieutenant Edgar Hubert, 8th Infantry, was in the city this week. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 4th Cavalry, arrived at the Occidental last Monday. The Coast Survey steamer Hassler, under Lieut. Snow, left yesterday for the Straits of Fuca, to be absent four or five months. By the transfer of the 6th Cavalry to New Mexico, Gen. and Mrs. Carr will be obliged to leave Fort Lowell, where they have been stationed for a considerable time. Major M. B. Morgan has gone to Fort McDermitt on special duty.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION held its eighteenth annual meeting in Washington this week.

THE CHICAGO TIMES thinks Secretary of War Lincoln a long-headed and sensible politician, and says: "The man who says nothing, goes fishing, and lets the Presidential nomination take care of itself, often stands a better show than the man who is making all the noise. Fish on, Robert; you may catch the nomination."

THE TELEGRAPH, says a despatch from Paris, states that the recent statement that Minister Morton received the Count of Paris with royal honors is a distortion of the facts. The Count of Paris, the paper says, having formerly held a high position in the American Army as an officer on General McClellan's staff, was present at Mr. Morton's ball as an ex-officer of the United States Army.

LIEUT. O. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. ARTILLERY, on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is spending a portion of it at Monroe-ton, Pennsylvania.

COMMANDER G. O. WILTSIE, U. S. NAVY, who has been visiting in Minneapolis, was to leave there early this week to take command of the Swatara May 31.

GENERAL CUSTER'S WAR-HORSE, ridden by him during most of his Indian campaigns, died at Vincennes, Ind., May 20. He was the property of Doctor Carver, the expert marksman.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th INFANTRY, is visiting at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and is expected shortly to come East with his daughter.

GENERAL POPE, while at Fort Leavenworth on his return to San Francisco, was the guest of his old Adjutant-General, Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. A.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., will have for his aides on Decoration Day Lieutenants H. J. Reilly and Geo. E. Sage, 5th U. S. Artillery.

THE VANCOUVER INDEPENDENT of May 15 says:

Lient. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., has returned from a visit to Fort Townsend.... We regret to learn that the wife of Lient. Rodman is confined to her bed by severe illness.... A very enjoyable promenade concert and hop took place at the garrison theatre on Friday evening.... Surgeon F. L. Towne left on Monday for Fort Klamath on a hunting and fishing expedition.... Mrs. T. F. Forbes, wife of Lient. Forbes, 5th Inf., is at the garrison, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin.... Asst. Surgeon G. F. Wilson, from Fort Walla Walla, reported at headquarters on Saturday.... Asst. Surgeon E. B. Moseley, U. S. A., has arrived from the East, and is assigned to temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks.... Lient. E. B. Kneem, 21st Inf., detailed to command the detachment at Fort Stevens, Oregon, left for his new station Monday.... Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., has returned from a two months' leave spent in the East, and has resumed his duties as Department Judge Advocate.

CHAPLAIN J. B. McCLEERY, U. S. A., is to deliver the oration at Leavenworth on Decoration Day, and Lieutenant John A. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, is to be one of the speakers.

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Lieutenant G. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Effie Rodman, a sister of Lieutenant S. Rodman, 1st U. S. Artillery. Both officers are on duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

GENERAL STURGIS, U. S. A., and family, will go to West Point in a few days to attend the graduating exercises. Cadet Sturgis belongs to the graduating class.

CAPTAIN CARL STUART, of the Swedish Royal Engineers, was in New York this week preparing to make a tour of the States.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week from a brief absence.

SURGEON CHAS. PAGE, U. S. A., now at Fort Monroe, Va., is likely to succeed Surgeon Magruder as Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUT. WR. C. McFARLAND, 16th INF., has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

His Imperial Highness Prince Yamashina, of Japan, with his suite, arrived at New York, this week, and took apartments at the Windsor. The party includes Capt. Thatchida, Mr. T. Matavidio, Lieuts. Tavranonchi, D. Hoayasaki, T. Nyavuchi, N. Saito, S. Noguelli, T. Ito, Iokamoto H. Okoto, Mr. H. Montonei, and S. Seki. The Prince is rapidly recovering from his injuries in the recent New York Central Railroad accident and is in good health.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Royal Geographical Society was held in London, May 26. Lord Aberdare, President of the Society, in reviewing the progress of geography in 1883 and 1884, said that the expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely was a subject of the greatest interest. Lieutenant Commander Chadwick returned thanks in behalf of the American Government for the gift of the Arctic steamer Alert, which America had received gratefully as an indication of the fraternal feeling existing between the two countries.

THE SOCIETY OF THE "OLD VOLUMES", at a recent meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, London, devoted special attention to playing cards, ancient and modern. Mr. George Clunow read a paper on this subject establishing, among other things, that playing cards were in existence as far back as 1377, and gave reasons for believing them to be of much earlier date. A remarkable collection of playing cards, English and foreign, extending back to the fifteenth century, was exhibited.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. EADS, the famous engineer, says he received a draft for £2,000 for an hour's speech before a committee of the House of Lords against the proposed canal to connect the harbor of Liverpool with Manchester, England. "I endeavored to prove, and evidently succeeded," he explained, "that while it would help Manchester by making it virtually a seaport, it would ruin the harbor of Liverpool."

LONDON TRUTH thinks that "General Grant would strengthen his heroship by declining to become a public pensioner because of a private financial mishap."

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. A. KOERPER, U. S. A., late of Pittsburgh Barracks, is expected, in a few days, at Fort Keogh, Montana, and when he joins there, **ASSISTANT SURGEON A. C. GIRARD** will start for the East.

The Pall Mall Gazette reports that England has proposed to the Porte to despatch troops to the Soudan to co-operate with General Lord Wolseley's column for the relief of Khartoum. Several conditions are laid down to regulate the Anglo-Turkish partnership in the Soudan.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, Lieut. R. C. Derby, Capt. D. L. Braine, Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, Ensigns Alexander Sharp, Jr., B. O. Scott and J. A. Sherman, Lieut.-Commander J. E. Craig, Lieut. D. L. Wilson, Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, Passed Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, Passed Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, Naval Cadet A. H. Clarke and Chaplain A. A. McAlister.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Palmer to pay Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Infantry, the sum of \$461 as compensation for his personal property destroyed by fire at Camp Supply while he was on duty with his company.

The National Police Gazette recently published an excellent likeness of Hon. Theo. Roosevelt, of New York. It describes him as the "young cyclone reformer of the New York Assembly," and, as such, we presume, entitled to a place in a journal which since the passage of a bill by the Legislature, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member, practically forbidding its sale by newsdealers—may be assumed to know something of cyclones, as well as of reformers. This portrait shows the square jaw, to which Captain Roosevelt—for he is a Captain in the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.—owes some part of his success in dealing with the peculiar elements he has had to contend against at Albany. We published last week, by the way, an order from Co. B, Eighth New York Regimen, stating that "Capt. Theodore Roosevelt, having returned from his legislative duties, will be present to review and inspect the command." There has been no more active or zealous officer in the National Guard since he took command than Captain Roosevelt. He has achieved a remarkable reputation, in his way, for so young a man—not over twenty-six—and one brought up to luxury; yet his success has been no accident. He is courageous, as well as zealous and energetic, and those at Albany who were disposed to deal with him as what is known in some parts of the country as a "tender foot," speedily discovered their mistake. If there were more such young men in public life we should hear a different story as to the degradation of politics. Captain Roosevelt has made himself known to our readers by the admirable history of the War of 1812, which we noticed some time since. He is connected with the Navy through his mother, who was a sister of James D. Bullock, who entered the Service as a Midshipman in 1839, resigned in 1854 as Lieutenant, and afterwards served the Confederacy as naval agent abroad, and wrote a work, giving the history of the secret service of the Confederate States in Europe. Captain Roosevelt is also a cousin of Lieut. Roosevelt, formerly of our Navy, and a relative of General Clitz, Colonel of the 10th Infantry.

The London Lancet gives the following account of the surgical operation performed by Sir William MacCormac on Baker Pasha:

General Baker was wounded at the battle of El Teb, on the 21st February, just eleven weeks ago. He was struck by one of the balls from a Shrapnel shell exploding about fifteen yards in front of him. It struck him on the right cheek immediately below the eye, and buried itself in the right jaw, smashing into the antrum, carrying away the orbital margin of the superior maxilla, and opening into the nose. The General notwithstanding kept his seat, and continued to act for some time, until placed hors de combat by the severe loss of blood. Next day Surgeon Logan, R. N., the captain, extracted the ball, not with cut some difficulty. It is of iron, and 3.2 in weight. Some splinters of bone were also removed. Since the wound partially healed a sinus has remained in the cheek communicating with the posterior nares. From this there is constant discharge, and inflammatory swelling of the parts occurring from time to time. When a probe is introduced, exposed bone can be felt at a depth of rather more than two inches from the surface. There is partial loss of sensation in the cheek, side of the nose, and right half of the upper lip. There is slight convergat strabismus, and decided difficulty of accommodation of sight with the two eyes. After cutting down and exploring the deeper portions of the wound, two loose pieces of necroded bone were discovered and removed; none other could be found. One of them appeared to be part of the ascending process of the palato bone; the other was a piece of spongy bone, probably from the back of the antrum. A fracture, with loss of bone substance, could be felt in the floor of the orbit. The operation was somewhat prolonged in consequence of the depth at which the dead bone was situated. So far the patient is progressing favorably.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending May 28, 1884: Col. G. Pennypacker, retired; Capt. E. J. Strang and wife, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. O. T. Crosby, Engineer Corp.; Capt. J. B. Campbell and wife, 4th Art.; Major H. R. Burnham, Judge Advocate; Capt. W. P. Atwell, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. D. J. Bumbough, 3d Art.; Lieut. W. G. Bafferty, 1st Art.; Lt. J. D. Mann, 7th Cav.; Naval Cadets Felton Parker, F. A. McNutt, H. H. Eames, W. J. Grambs, J. M. Poyer, S. A. W. Patterson, W. W. Joynes, P. N. McGiffin, O. E. Rommell, E. Theiss, James G. Doyle, J. C. Leonard, J. J. Blandin, W. B. Whiteley, Lorenzo Semple, L. R. Savage, A. H. Clarke, Lt. R. C. Derby, Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, Pay Director J. D. Murray, Asst. Surg. W. Martin.

The Washington Capital says:

Captain George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy, was ordered to command the *Hartford*, the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, last week, but not desiring to go on duty just yet, he wrote to Secretary Chandler protesting against the order, and requesting that it be revoked. The Secretary, it is understood, then wrote a scathing letter to the officer, remanding him upon his being detached from the torpedo service in 1881 he was granted one year's leave of absence, and since its expiration he had been exempt from duty, and that the order must certainly would not be revoked; and further, that he must either take command of the *Hartford* on the 4th of June, or it would be advisable to tender his resignation from the service.

We understand that Capt. Perkins has tendered his resignation on the ground that a prolonged absence from the United States at the present time would cause him great

pecuniary loss. It is thought probable that Captain Perkins will withdraw his resignation, which was conditional, and will join the *Hartford*. We are informed that there was no such correspondence as the *Capital* reports. The recent resignation of Lieutenant F. H. Paine was tendered for reasons somewhat similar. He was ordered to the Pacific Squadron before his leave of absence had expired. He informed the Secretary that he had intended resigning at the expiration of his leave, and thereupon his orders were revoked, and his resignation followed.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Metropolitan Hotel, thirty days delay; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art., 1108 F st., N. W., sick leave; 1st Lieut. Porter H. Blies, 1st Art., Ebbitt House, S. O. No. 118, A. G. O.; Capt. E. J. Strang, assistant quartermaster, Ebbitt House, on leave; Major H. R. Burnham, Judge Advocate, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art., 1409 K st.; Capt. George Hill, retired, Ebbitt House; Capt. William P. Atwell, retired, Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. George Le Roy Brown, 11th Inf., Tremont House, on duty with Hampton Indian students; 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 10th Inf., 734 12th st., N. W., on leave.

It is understood that unless Lieut. Richard Derby, U. S. N., can secure a revocation of his orders to the U. S. S. *Pacific* he will tender his resignation from the Navy. He has not yet reported for duty on that vessel.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Wednesday to take part in the Decoration Day ceremonies, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PATMASTER A. S. Kenny, U. S. N., visited New York on Wednesday, locating at the New York Hotel.

We learn that Colonel W. B. Benney will be reappointed Judge-Advocate General of the Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. POWELL, 8th U. S. Infantry, an officer of long service and excellent war record, died at San Diego Barracks, Cal., May 23, 1884. He joined Co. A, 13th Ohio Volunteers, as private, April 22, 1861. Was appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Ohio Infantry, September 1, 1861; resigned, June 17; appointed Captain 10th U. S. C. Infantry, Nov 30, 1863, and on muster out in 1866 was appointed 2d Lieutenant 15th U. S. Infantry March 18 of that year. He was afterwards transferred to the 33d and afterwards to the 8th Infantry, in which he gained his captaincy July 3, 1883. During the war he was engaged in the campaign of the Army of the James before Richmond, Va., and in the expedition to Texas, and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services.

WILLIAM PALMER, said to be the only survivor of the soldiers who guarded Napoleon at St. Helena, died at Battle Creek, Mich., May 19, in his eighty-fifth year. He entered the British Army in 1818, and was discharged in 1834.

GENERAL GREGORIO SOTO, of the Mexican Army, who died May 9 at San Antonio of heart disease, was accorded a military funeral by order of General Stanley, and every honor was paid the remains of the deceased veteran.

The Baltimore Sun says: Edward Berry, an old rigger and boatswain in the U. S. N. in the Mexican War, died May 26, in this city, at the age of 69 years. He drew a pension from the Government, in consequence of an injury received while in the naval service.

MR. EDMUND I. GLASSON, youngest son of the late Commodore John J. Glasson, U. S. N., died on Wednesday at his residence in New York City. The funeral services took place on Friday.

GEN. JAMES S. PECK, lately Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont, died suddenly at his residence in Montpelier, May 28. Gen. Peck was an efficient and popular officer in the late war, and has been closely identified with the interests of the National Guard in Vermont for many years.

CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The claim of Major-General John Pope for \$26,664.35, for the difference between the pay and allowances of a Brigadier General and that of his brevet rank of Major-General while assigned to duty in accordance with his brevet rank, has been argued and submitted in the Court of Claims. This case was transmitted to the Court by the Secretary of War, for consideration under the Bowman Act, over a year ago. The decision turns upon the question whether or not the Act of 1818, giving pay and allowances for brevet assignments, has been repealed. As the Court adjourns next week, it is expected that a decision will be rendered in this case on Monday next.

The longevity pay case of Maj. Wm. P. Gould, Paymaster U. S. A., was decided by the Court of Claims on Monday, in favor of the claimant. The questions involved in the case are similar to those in the Palen case decided some weeks ago. It is understood that the accounting officers of the Treasury will recommend an appeal in the Bonelli and Palen longevity cases.

The Navy longevity pay cases of Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins and P. A. Paymaster John H. Jordan were decided in favor of the claimants by the Court of Claims on Monday. The questions involved in the cases are based upon the construction of the act of March 3, 1889, giving credit for longevity pay in the volunteer service. It has not been decided whether or not these cases will be appealed to the Supreme Court, though it is expected that the accounting officers will request that such a step be taken. A large number of claims are now on file in the Comptroller's office awaiting the final decision in these two cases. The counsel for the Government represents that they will involve over \$200,000.

The claim of Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson against the United States was argued on Wednesday. It will be decided on Monday next. Mr. Adamson's claim is for the difference between the pay of assistant engineer and chief engineer between the years 1867 to 1879, and is founded on section 16 of the act of July 16, 1862, which provides that whenever the examination of an officer for promotion is delayed by his absence on duty he shall, if subsequently found qualified, receive the increased pay from the date when he should have been examined. Mr. Adamson finished his two years' service in 1867, but his examination was delayed until 1879, Congress having passed a law in the meantime reducing the number of chief engineers.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senator Logan reported on Thursday from the Committee on Appropriations the Pension Appropriation bill, as amended by that committee. The bill now provides for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriations for invalid pensions for the current year (estimated at \$66,000,000) and for the appropriation of an additional \$20,000,000 for the payment of pensions; \$500,000 for fees of examining surgeons; \$334,200 for the pay and allowance of pension agents, and \$10,000 for the contingent expenses of pension agencies. The committee has struck out from the bill all the legislation attached to it by the House.

Tuesday was the day set by the Senate Military Committee for the consideration of Mr. Hawley's bill for the promotion of lieutenants of the line after fourteen years service, but as a quorum did not respond to the call for meeting no business could be transacted. It is hoped by the members of the committee who are favorable to the bill that it can be taken up and disposed of at the meeting next Tuesday.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill 365 to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces and the bill now awaits the approval of the President.

The House Committee has made a favorable report on the bill to retire General Alfred Pleasanton, which was recently amended by the House and recommitted. The bill as amended retires him with the rank of colonel. A favorable report has been made on House bill 5,702 to provide for the erection of necessary buildings at West Point.

Resolutions of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, urging the removal of the unsightly and dangerous brick walls surrounding the U. S. Arsenal and Naval asylum in that city, were presented in the House on Tuesday, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Belford, of Colorado, introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a Home at Fredericks for disabled soldiers of the Confederate Army.

The House Military Committee on Tuesday instructed Mr. Rosecrans to report favorably a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a quartermaster's warehouse, \$12,500 for barracks for cavalry, and \$15,000 for a gymnasium, to be erected on the Government reservation at West Point.

The House bill to restore Captain Hopkins to the Navy was reported adversely from the Senate Naval Committee on Thursday. A favorable report was made on the bill for the relief of Chaplain Charles M. Blake. The House Naval committee has submitted a favorable report on the bill to appoint Edward Broadhead a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

The House has also passed thirteen pension bills which originated in the Senate.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AS AN HISTORIAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Six: In your issue of May 10, under the heading "Jefferson Davis' Opinion," occur the following:

"What is your estimate of General Sherman?" was asked. "Sherman," Mr. Davis said, "was looked upon in the South as Alaric was by the Romans. He was their Scourge of God. He was cruel, yet he was a great strategist."

You quote the conversation right. Mr. Davis must be losing his knowledge of history. Alaric never was the "Scourge of God"; that opprobrious title was bestowed upon Attila, the son of Munzne, who, by killing his brother, Bleda, became King of the Huns and ravaged the Roman Empire, north of the Mediterranean and Bosphorus.

Alaric, the Visigoth, was an officer of high rank (i.e., Master-General of the Cavalry of Western Illyria), in the Roman army, who, becoming dissatisfied with the treatment received from the Romans, made war upon them, in which war he was opposed by his own countryman—Stilicho—who remained true to the Roman cause.

You may say to Mr. Davis that this piece of history hasn't cost him a cent.

We quoted Mr. Davis, as he was reported in the paper to which we gave credit at the time. Whether correctly reported in this case or not, it is evident that his knowledge of ancient history cannot well be more inexact than that he has shown in his references to contemporary events. The accuracy of even his report of Confederate matters has been questioned by Generals Johnston, Beauregard and Gustavus W. Smith in recently published works noticed here. We observe that General Sherman, in a recent letter to Colonel Chas. King, U. S. A., retired, says:

Even at the close of the war, as I approached Washington, it was the common impression that I was at the head of a motley mass of undisciplined troops—as Jeff Davis says, a sort of Alaric, whereas I had four corps in as good drill, discipline and order as any of the Potomac. During the grand review in May I was on the stand with Meade. I remarked to him when his troops were passing the grand stand, "I fear my army to-morrow will make a poor show in comparison with yours." He thought so, too, and by way of consolation said the people were in a kindly mood and would make every allowance. The next day my army marched better than Meade's—more composed, better dressed on the guides, with more exact intervals, etc., etc. Meade, with a soldier's eye, saw it, came to me and said I had humbugged him etc., when I explained that in anticipation of the event I had drilled for the grand review at Savannah and Raleigh.

MAY 31, 1884.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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THE ARMY.

UNTER A. ARTHUR, President and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Lient.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. G. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General D. B. Sacket, 8th Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General S. Holanard, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General William B. Hocheuer, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General John N. Winton, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

Troops: 4th Art. (except F); 2d Art. (except E); 1st Art.: 5th Art. (except D); 12th and 23d Inf.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General M. J. Schofield: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Col. Robert Willis, A. G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. G.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig.-Gen. C. Augustus: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. G.-G.
Troops: 6th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B, 2d Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 6th Cavalry; 13th Inf.; D, F, G, H, 14th Inf.; 10th, 20th, 21st and 24th Infantry; F, 2d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 4th Inf.; G, 11th Inf.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry: Edna, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. Jas. Fornance, Adjt. 13th Inf., A. G.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General S. D. Stanley: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.
Troops: 8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and F, 2d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Brock, A. Adjt.-Gen.

Troops: 1st and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (except G); 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry: Commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATEAU.—Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Inf.: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major Jas. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops: 5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B, C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General John Pope: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel Joan C. Kelton, A. A. G.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops: A, B, C, D, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Artillery; 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver, Wash. T.

Troops: 2d Cavalry; E and F, 1st Artillery; 2d and 3d Inf.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig.-Gen. George Crook: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks., Prescott, Arizona. Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G.

Troops: 2d Cav. (except B); 4th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate May 28.

9th Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Taylor to be 1st Lieut., May 7, 1884, vice Guilloyle, appointed Quartermaster.

8th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow to be Capt., May 28, 1884, vice Powell, deceased.
1st Lieut. James A. Hutton to be 1st Lieut., May 23, 1884, vice Winslow, promoted.

10th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet to be 1st Lieut., May 7, 1884, vice Cranston, appointed Quartermaster.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., May 24, 1884.

Publishes the Executive Order directing the organization of a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition, and directing the persons who have been so designated, viz., Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Stephen C. Lyford, U. S. A., of the War Department, president of the board; Charles S. Hill, of the Department of State; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., of the Navy Dept.; Wm. F. McLennan, of the Treasury Department; Abraham D. Hasen, postmaster general; Gen. Butterworth, of the Interior Department; Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice; Wm. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution; Lyndon A. Smith, of the Bureau of Education, Interior Department, to assemble at the Department of State, in the city of Washington, at noon, on the 17th day of May, 1884, and then and there to organize said board, and said board, when so organized, shall immediately proceed to the discharge of its duties.

W. A. De Caudry is designated as the secretary of said board.

[General John Newton, U. S. A., has directed the officers of the Corps of Engineers to submit not later than the end of this week lists of such articles, models, materials, plans, drawings, photographs, etc., as they can furnish for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, illustrative of the duties and operations of the Corps of Engineers, and other suitable information. The exposition will be open December 1, 1884, to continue until May 31, 1885.]

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., May 26, 1884.

Publishes the following joint resolutions and extract of an act of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

1. Joint resolution authorizing Secretary of War to loan to the mayor of Richmond, Virginia, a certain amount of flags and bunting for use at a fair.

Approved, May 8, 1884.

2. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan two hundred flags to the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, for the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Approved, May 8, 1884.

8. An Act amending the Revised Statutes of the United States in respect to official oaths, and for other purposes. Approved, May 13, 1884.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 9, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, May 17, 1884.

Under G. O. 39, c. s., H. Q. A., directing the 6th Regiment of Cavalry, in the Dept. of Arizona, to exchange station, by marching, with the 4th Regiment of Cavalry in New Mexico, exchanging wagon transportation at such points as may be designated, it is directed—

That Headquarters, Non-commissioned Staff and Band, and Troop E, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Lowell; Troops C and G at Fort McDowell; Troops H, I, and L at Fort Huachuca; Troop D at Fort Grant, and Troop M at Fort Bowie, proceed to Lordsburg, N. M., arriving there June 15, where they will change their wagon transportation for that of the troops of the 4th Cavalry assembling from Fort Stanton, Craig, Bayard, and Cummings, N. M., and proceed thence to stations in New Mexico, under the orders of the Commanding General Division of the Missouri.

Fort Wingate having been designated as the station of Troop K, 6th Cavalry, it will proceed without delay, via Fort Thomas, to Fort Apache, thence to the Little Colorado, where it will exchange wagon transportation.

Troop E, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Apache, will proceed in the direction of Fort Wingate to the Little Colorado, arriving there June 15, where the wagon transportation of the troop will be exchanged for that of the troops of the 4th Cavalry coming from Fort Wingate.

Upon the arrival of the 4th Cavalry in the Dept. of Arizona, troops will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, Non-commissioned Staff and Band, and Troops F and H to Fort Lowell; Troops E and M to Fort McDowell; Troops B, D, and I to Fort Huachuca; Troop G to Fort Bowie; Troop C to Fort Grant, and Troops A and K to Fort Apache. If the Commanding General Division of the Missouri directs the two troops now at Fort Bayard, and the one at the Mescalero Agency near Fort Stanton, to remain at those posts till they are garrisoned by troops of the 6th Cavalry, sufficient transportation from the Department of Arizona will wait at Lordsburg for these three troops.

The field officers of the 4th Cavalry are assigned to stations in the Dept. of Arizona as follow: Major John K. Mauer, Fort Huachuca; Major Henry E. Noyes, Fort McDowell, and Major Eugene B. Beaufort, Fort Bowie.

The dismounted men of the 6th Cavalry stationed in Southern Arizona will, so far as possible, be furnished transportation by rail to Lordsburg.

The dismounted men of the 4th Cavalry, on arrival at Lordsburg, will be furnished transportation by rail, so far as possible, to their stations.

G. O. 12, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 26, 1884.

I. In compliance with G. O. 33, c. s., A. G. O., in which the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry are required to exchange posts, the 1st Cavalry is assigned to stations in this Division as follows:

The Colonels, Major George B. Sanford, staff and band, and troops D, G, I, K, and M, to Fort Custer, Montana Territory.

Major John Green and troops A, C, and F, to Fort Maginnis, Montana Territory.

Major George G. Hunt and troops E, to Fort Ellis, Montana Territory.

Troops H and L, to Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory. Troop B, to Fort Keogh, Montana Territory.

Upon their arrival at the points designated in G. O. 33, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, for the exchange of transportation with the relieving troops of the 2d Cavalry, the respective battalions and troops of the 1st Cavalry, will avail themselves of such transportation and proceed to the stations herein assigned them.

II. The Commanding General Department of Dakota will cause proper transfers to be made of the means of transportation, which, on completion of the movements above ordered, is at posts other than those to which it belongs.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 19, 1884.

Gives instructions for the proper observance of Decoration Day.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Major J. W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., and inspect the ordnance sergeants' quarters there (S. O. 101, May 23, D. East).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 64, May 21, D. Tex.).

Major D. C. Poole, Paymr., is detailed member of a G. C. M., at Fort Kiamath, Ore. (S. O. 61, May 10, D. Columbia.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

The annual reports of all officers of the Corp. of Engineers, in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers should be at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than August 1 (G. O. 7, 1884, D. E. st.).

Ord. Sgt. Lewis Koller, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, T., will proceed to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for duty (S. O. 27, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W. D. Wolverton, having been obliged to make two separate journeys from Washington, D. C., one to Point Lookout, Md., and return, and the other to Colonial Beach, Va., and return, mileage is authorized accordingly (S. O. 101, May 23, D. East).

A. A. Surg. Samuel T. Kingston is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 101, May 23, D. E. st.)

A. A. Surg. W. T. Parker will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 102, May 22, D. Dept. Mo.)

Ast. Surg. Louis W. Crampton will accompany to the Dept. of the Missouri, the 1st detachment of the 10th Inf., which will concentrate at Chicago, and will attend Co. E to its destination, Fort Bienville, Colo., returning to Fort Wayne upon completion of his service therewith (S. O. 103, May 26, D. Dept. Mo.)

Ast. Surg. D. M. Appel will accompany from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., Co. G, 10th Inf., and will proceed with Co. H to its destination, Fort Bienville, Texas, returning to

Fort Porter upon completion of his service therewith (S. O. 103, May 26, D. East).

For. 5. S. O. 93, c. s., is revoked, and the following substituted: At his own request, the contract of A. A. Surg. G. A. Thompson, Fort Elliott, Tex., is annulled, to date from April 30, 1884 (S. O. 101, May 20, D. Dept. Mo.)

1st Lt. George McCreary, Ast. Surg., is relieved from duty in Dept. Arizona (S. O. 37, May 17, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. B. Girard, Ast. Surg., is relieved from duty in Dept. Arizona, to take effect upon being relieved by 1st Lt. J. J. Cochran, Ast. Surg. (S. O. 37, May 17, D. Ariz.)

Mr. F. L. Town, Surg., is detailed member of a G. C. M., at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 61, May 10, D. Columbia.)

The C. O., Fort Wingate, N. M., will send A. A. Surg. W. B. Minister to Wingate station to report to C. O. Troops B and F, 6th Cav., en route from Fort Apache, Arizona, and accompany them to Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 35, May 19, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic order of May 7 to the C. O., Fort Walla Walla, W. T., directing 1st Lieut. G. F. Wilson, Ast. Surg., to report in person at Dept. H. Q., is confirmed (S. O. 60, May 9, D. Columbia.)

Asst. Surg. George F. Wilson will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and report for temporary duty, relieving Ast. Surg. W. O. Owen, Jr., who will report in person at Dept. H. Q. for further orders (S. O. 62, May 12, D. Columbia.)

Asst. Surg. W. B. Hall will report to the C. O., Fort Stockton, Texas, with view of relieving, as post surgeon, Ast. Surg. F. A. Finley (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Texas.)

At his own request, the leave of absence for fifteen days granted Major F. L. Town, Surg., Vancouver Barracks, is rescinded (S. O. 61, May 10, D. Columbia.)

Hospital Steward John Dillon is relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, I. T., and will report to the C. O. of Fort Craig, d'Alema, I. T., relieving Hospital Steward John B. Blaik, who will report for duty to the C. O. of Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 62, May 12, D. Columbia.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Chaplain Os-good E. Herrick, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 105, May 23, D. East.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 24, 1884:

The following movements to commence June 1, 1884:

Headquarters and Cos. B, D, and F, 10th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.

Co. A, 10th Inf., to Fort Craig, N. M.

Co. E, 10th Inf., to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Co. K, 10th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Headquarters and Cos. F, G, H, and I, 23d Inf., to Fort Wayne, Mich.

Co. B, 23d Inf., to Fort Brady, Mich.

Co. D, 23d Inf., to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Cos. E and K, 23d Inf., to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

NOTE.—Until further notice send all mail matter for the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 6th Cavalry through Adjutant-General's Office for completion of address.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major George G. Hunt is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 62, May 12, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. F. S. Foltz, now on detached service with Troop D, at Fort Lapwai, I. T., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and rejoin his proper troop, H (S. O. 64, May 14, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, now on detached service with Troop K, at Fort Klamath, Ore., will proceed to Fort Keogh, W. T., and rejoin his proper troop, F (S. O. 64, May 14, D. Columbia.)

Major George G. Hunt is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on three cavalry horses (S. O. 64, May 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Thomas McGrover will return to his station, Fort Bidwell, Cal., on May 21 (S. O. 53, May 19, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Col. Cuvier Grover (S. O. 51, May 26, Div. M.)

By G. O. 12, General Schofield assigns the 1st Cavalry as follows: Colonel, Major Sanford, band, and Troops D, G, I, and M, Fort Custer, Montana; Major Green and Troops A, C, and F, Fort Maginnis, M. T.; Major Hunt and Troop E, Fort Ellis, M. T., and Troops H and L, to Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

The present leave of absence for seven days granted Major James S. Brisbin, from the post of Fort Keogh, M. T., is revoked (S. O. 52, May 17, D. Dak.)

Private John Gibney, Troop B, Fort Maginnis, M. T., is transferred to the 1st Cavalry (S. O. 22, H. Q. A.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Leave of absence for three months is granted 1st Lieut. William D. Beach (S. O. 28, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Medical Officers will meet at Whipple Barracks, A. T., May 17, to examine as to the mental condition of 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson.

1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 38, May 19, D. Ariz.)

A dispatch from San Carlos states that Sergt. W. Star Gow, of Troop G, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

S. O. 112, granting leave of absence to Capt. Otoh W. Budd, is amended so as to authorize him to take the leave after June 1, 1884 (S. O. 28, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James Alexander, Troop A, delayed by whereabouts en route from Fort Lewis, Colo., will proceed to Fort Wingate—the station of his troop—and report to the commanding officer (S. O. 34, May 20, D. N. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. James Lewis, Troop F (S. O. 103, May 23, Dept. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. Ewin P. Andrus is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 10, J. n. 12, 1884, H. Q. A. (S. O. May 24, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus will be relieved from temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will, upon being

so relieved, revert to status of absence (S. O., May 24, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

In the movement of the troops of the 6th Cavalry, changing station, Bowie Station, A. T., is selected as the point of concentration for the troops at Forts Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell (except Troop K) and McDowell. They will move from there in time to arrive at Lordsburg, N. M., on or before June 15. The troops at Fort Lowell will await the arrival at that post of those from McDowell before starting for the point of concentration. Actg. Asst. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed from Fort Verde to Fort McDowell and accompany the troops of the 6th Cavalry on their march, via Fort Lowell, to Bowie Station, A. T. Upon completion of this duty, Dr. Frick will return to his proper station, Fort Verde. Actg. Asst. Surg. G. E. Andrews will accompany the troops of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca to Bowie Station, A. T., and proceed with the entire command to Lordsburg, N. M., returning with the 4th Cavalry, and accompanying the troops of that regiment to Fort Huachuca, resuming his duties at that post. Actg. Asst. Surg. J. J. Carroll will proceed from Fort Grant to Fort Lowell, for duty with Troop K, accompanying the latter via Apache to St. Johns, A. T., returning from that point with the troops of the 4th Cavalry to Fort Apache, and thence to his proper station, Fort Grant (S. O. 37, May 17, D. Ariz.)

Fort Bayard, N. M., is designated as the post where Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow will serve the unexecuted portion of the sentence in his case (S. O. 50, May 24, Div. M.)

2d Lieut. B. K. West is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 38, May 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. William Stanton is assigned to temporary command of Troop D, relieving 1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson (S. O. 38, May 19, D. Ariz.)

Private Christopher H. Skeelz, Troop G, is appointed Hospital Steward, May 21, 1884, and assigned to the Dept. of Missouri.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Major John M. Bacon is assigned to duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will assume command of that post (S. O. 52, May 17, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Will J. Nicholson, Fort Meade, D. T., to take effect July 11, 1884 (S. O. 52, May 17, D. Dak.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain is detached from his troop at Fort Clark, and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 62, May 17, D. Tex.)

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Charles H. Lester to be 1st Lieutenant, April 4, 1884, vice Fullman, resigned his commission, which carries him to Troop K, Fort Clark, Tex. Lieut. Lester will join that troop (S. O. 62, May 17, D. Tex.)

Major S. S. Summer is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 64, May 21, D. Tex.)

Sergt. George Stitt, Troop M, has been reduced to the ranks for telling the acting 1st sergeant that he was the quartermaster-sergeant of the troop and it was for him to say what horses should be ridden on patrol, and requesting him to tell the troop commander so.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Troop A (Fort Riley), having all its officers absent, 1st Lieut. Gustavus Volo is temporarily assigned to duty with it (S. O. 102, May 22, Dept. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres will repair from Washington, D. C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty (S. O. 54, May 24, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. I. G., will inspect Fort Andrews and Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 102, May 24, D. East.)

Sergt. Alfred Freedland, Light Bat. K, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed without delay to Gilroy, Cal., with the view to join his battery (S. O. 58, May 19, D. Cal.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Jackson Barracks, La., is extended one month (S. O. 20, May 27, D. Ariz.)

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect on or after June 1, is granted Capt. E. R. Warner, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 102, May 24, D. East.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered, to take effect Aug. 28, 1884: 2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr., from Bat. L to M; 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, from Bat. M to L (S. O. 54, May 26, H. Q. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Major R. H. Jackson, Brevet Brigadier-General, having been chosen Marshal of the 1st Division of the Parading Column of the Grand Army of the Republic, New York, Decoration Day, May 30, is assigned to the command of all troops of the 5th Artillery which may form a part of that column. 1st Lieuts. H. J. Reilly and G. E. Sage will report to Major Jackson for duty on the day in question (S. O. 104, May 27, D. East.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam is appointed special inspector at Fort Spokane, W. T., on subsistence stores and commissary property (S. O. 62, May 12, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, on special duty in the office of the Instructor of Musketry, will proceed to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., on public business (S. O. 64, May 14, D. Columbia.)

Coi. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 64, May 14, D. Columbia.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. Frank P. Avery, now at Fort Snelling, returning to Fort Missoula, will report to the post commander, to conduct a detachment of recruits for his regiment (S. O. 54, May 20, D. Dak.)

The U. O. Fort Snelling will forward 90 recruits for the 3d

Infantry to Fort Shaw, and 20 to Fort Missoula, M. T., in charge of 2d Lieut. F. P. Avery (S. O. 55, May 22, D. Dak.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend, W. T., and return, was under the verbal orders of the Department Commander, which are confirmed (S. O. 61, May 10, D. Columbia.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clift.

Sergt. Patrick Enright, Co. D, Fort Mackinac, Mich., is transferred to the 23d Infantry (S. O., May 23, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Mason Jackson, Fort Sully, D. T., to take effect about June 1, 1884 (S. O. 52, May 17, D. Dak.)

War Department, Washington, May 27, 1884.—By direction of the President 1st Lieut. George Le R. Brown is relieved from duty at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and will join his company.—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 53, May 19, D. Dak.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. Willm m. A. Mann is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 52, May 17, D. Dak.)

Capt. C. S. Roberts, Actg. A. D. C., will accompany Brig.-Gen. Crook to West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 58, May 19, D. Ariz.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. William A. Miller, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 64, May 20, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Homer W. Newman, Co. B now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will return to Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 55, May 23, D. Dak.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Official information having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey to be 1st Lieutenant, Dep't. S. O. 51 is amended to detail him as 1st Lieutenant as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 60, May 9, D. Columbia.)

Capt. George H. Burton is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 61, May 10, D. Columbia.) Col. H. A. Morrow is appointed special inspector at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores (S. O. 62, May 12, D. Columbia.)

Official information has been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Fort Townsend, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 25, 1884, vice Williams, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, which carries him to Co. I, at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. Lieut. Bailey will join his company (S. O. 63, May 13, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey is relieved from, and 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper is detailed, as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 63, May 13, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., will, May 18, conduct the Headquarters, band, non-commissioned staff, etc., of the 22d Infantry from Fort Marcy, N. M., to Fort Lewis, Colo., via Pueblo, Colo. (S. O. 31, May 15, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. John McA. Webster, having been appointed Adjutant, will proceed from Fort Lyon, Colo., to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 102, May 22, D. Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles W. Miner is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 18 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (S. O., May 24, H. Q. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 101, May 20, D. M.)

The movement of the 23d Infantry to the Dept. of East will be made as follows: Cos. H and K (Fort Bayard, N. M.), will proceed to Whitewater so as to reach there on June 1; Co. O (Fort Bliss, Tex.), will proceed to El Paso, Tex., so as to reach there June 1; Co. F (Fort Craig, N. M.), will proceed to San Marcial, N. M., so as to reach there June 1; Cos. B, D, E, and I (Fort Union, N. M.), will proceed to Watrous Station, N. M., so as to reach there June 2; Co. G will proceed to Raton, N. M., at which point it will be joined by Cos. H and K, from Fort Bayard, N. M. These three companies will proceed in same train to San Marcial, N. M., and there will be joined by Co. F, and proceed to Watrous, N. M., where the eight companies will be moved in one train, if practicable (S. O. 103, May 23, D. Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle will proceed to Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev., under special instructions he has received from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 66, May 15, D. Cal.)

Capt. George M. Randall is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipment at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, New York City, New York (S. O., May 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George M. Randall is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 56 West street, New York City, New York (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1884.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Langdon C. Easton (retired), died April 29, 1884, at New York City.

Captain James W. Powell, 8th Infantry, died May 23, 1884, at San Diego, California.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., May 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Glendenning and Capt. H. W. Weeks, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adjt. 3d Cav.; Judge-Advocate (S. O. 37, May 17, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., May 26. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, Capt. P. H. Remington and J. H. Smith, 19th Inf.,

Capt. J. F. Randlett, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks and 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary and Z. B. Vance, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

At Fort Concho, Tex., May 26. Detail: Major C. B. McLeil, 10th Cav.; Capt. Clayton Hale and 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt and G. H. Evans, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Black, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., May 26. Detail: Major Anson Mills, Capt. T. C. Lebo, B. G. Smith, and J. T. Morrison, 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom and C. R. Ward, 2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson, Leighton Finley, and S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., May 26. Detail: Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble and S. R. Whittle, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Thurston and John Newton, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Manly Nichols, 16th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

At Fort Stockton, Tex., May 26. Detail: Capt. H. A. Jewett and Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.; Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Finley, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., 2d Lieut. P. E. Tripp and J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 63, May 19, D. Tex.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., May 26. Detail: Capt. William Sinclair and James R. Kelly, 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Duon and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 102, May 24, D. East.)

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., June 2. Detail: Capt. Edgar B. Kellogg, William H. McLaughlin, Thomas J. Lloyd, Cass Durham, and Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf.; Capt. Henry G. Burton, Med. Dept.; Capt. George N. Bomford, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams, James H. Baldwin, Frank H. Barbash, John Anderson, and William B. Wheeler, and 2d Lieut. J. Harry Duval, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, May 20, D. Dak.)

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 2. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, H. C. Danes, and J. M. Calif, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough and Henry C. Davis, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbé, 3d Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 103, May 26, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surg.; 1st Lieuts. C. C. Barrows and E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surgs., will meet at Whipple Barracks, May 17, to thoroughly examine into and report upon the mental condition of 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cav. (S. O. 36, May 16, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adjt. 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., May 19, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of stores sent from Ash Fork to Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 37, May 17, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Custer, M. T., May 24, 1884, to investigate the circumstances connected with the feeding and stabling by Wheatley Bros. of Billings, M. T., of one horse, the property of the U. S., in use in connection with the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines, for which said parties claim payment. Detail: Capt. T. G. Troxel and 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson, 5th Inf. (S. O. 53, May 19, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., A. A. I. G.; 1st Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engs., and 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will convene at Omaha, May 21, to report upon the condition of certain great-coats and one pair buffalo gauntlets (S. O. 42, May 20, D. Platte.)

Sharpshooters.—Referring to a transcript of scores fired at different dates since October 1, 1883, the Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides as follows: 1st. The grade of sharpshooter was not established in rifle practice until Feb. 20, 1884—the date of G. O. 12, c. s.—consequently scores fired previous to the issue of that order should not be counted toward qualification as sharpshooter. 2d. G. O. 12, c. s., plainly requires each qualifying score for any grade to have the prescribed percentage. A score with a percentage higher than the one required should not be averaged with one of a lower percentage. 3d. Paragraph XI, G. O. 53, series of 1883, explicitly states that five consecutive shots will constitute a score in regular practice. (Letter A. G. O., May 5, 1884.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Missouri.—Light battery F, Second Artillery, gave an exhibition drill on Monday, at Fort Leavenworth, before General Schofield and a number of officers. The battery was in command of Colonel Williston. During the drill one of the gunners noticed smoke escaping from under the lid of his caisson and so notified the men, who simply laughed at him, believing that he was only dreaming. In returning to the garrison, preparations were made for firing a salute in honor of the arrival of General Drum. When the lid was opened it was found that a friction primer had exploded in shutting down the lid. In another part lay seventy-five blank charges, of one pound of powder each, without having been disturbed, which the men cannot account for. Had this powder been ignited, six horses and three men would have met instant death.

The manufacture of harness and saddles for the use of the Government is now being carried on quite extensively at the Leavenworth Military Prison. Colonel E. S. Otis, U. S. A., the indefatigable commander of Fort Leavenworth, has issued an order saying: "All necessary facilities and appliances being now at hand, a school for non-commissioned officers, and as many of the privates of the command as may desire to attend the same, will be immediately organized under the supervision of 1st Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds, 1st Infantry, 1st Lieutenant C. H. Murray, 4th

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.**ALLIANC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Matanzas, May 17, 1884.**GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., May 18.**SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. Arrived at New York May 28.**TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Arrived at New York May 28.**VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at New York May 27.**YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Arrived at New York May 28.**South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l. Thomas S. Phelps.**BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Cape Town April 7. Left for St. Helena on April 12.**NIRARIO, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Beale. At Montevideo, March 10. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.**European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.**Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.**LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. e. a.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable reports her at Athens, Greece, May 22.**A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes from Smyrna, Turkey, April 21:*

The crew gave several exhibitions on shore of the American game of base ball. On March 11 the *Lancaster* got under way for Alexandria, Egypt, and reached that port after a run of four days. The place possesses a melancholy interest now on account of the destruction wrought by the English bombardment during the revolt of Arabi Pasha. The European part of the city, and particularly the grand square, is a ruin. The buildings destroyed are being replaced by new ones, which lack the compactness and strength of the old. This quarter of Alexandria, it fact, would not be recognized as the same place of three years ago but for the equestrian statue of Osman Pasha. Admiral Baldwin and wife and Lieut. Potter made a visit to Cairo and the pyramids from Alexandria.

*QUINNEBAGG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. A cable reports that she was to sail from Constantinople, May 21, for Lisbon.**KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable from Rear Admiral Baldwin, May 8, 1884, reported her at Salonica, Turkey.**Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.**ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska.**HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. a. p. a.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon, in temporary command. Capt. George H. Perkins has been ordered to command on June 14. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Returned to San Francisco May 19, owing to her machinery breaking down. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for repairs.**IBOQUIOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, April 19. Capt. Yates Sterling was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of May 10, relieving Comdr. Sands.**LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, April 19. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. O.**ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins, Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.**WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Valparaiso March 18. Will return to Callao in June. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. O. Left Valparaiso, April 30, for Coquimbo, to remain in the latter port until May 19, and then go to Iquique.**SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. A cable announces her arrival at Valparaiso May 5, 1884. All well. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.**Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis. Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.**ALZET, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai April 17.**ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai April 13, for Hong Kong and Treaty ports.**ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884.**JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Rose Island, Corea, April 17.**MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higgins. At Canton April 19.**OSSIFEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, May 27, 1884. All well.**PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Shanghai, China, April 17.**RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. A cable announces her arrival at Batavia, Java, April 25, 1884.**TRANTON, † 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. A cable reports her arrival at Nagasaki, Japan, May 17.**Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Luce.**JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. A private cable despatch says that the Jamestown sailed from St. Thomas for Newport, R. I., on May 23. All well on board.**MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.**NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.**PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. G. Wise. At Portsmouth, N. H., May 24.**SARATOGA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Address mail to Newport, R. I. At Funchal, Madeira, April 30.*

On Special Service.

*ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. Left St. John's May 22.**ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. W. S. Hughes, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.**BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory Commanding. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 2, 1884. Took in coal and sailed May 5.**DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. Annapolis, Md. Will proceed to sea shortly on her annual cruise.**DISPATCHER, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.**MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.**PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Annapolis, Md. Was put in commission May 26.**PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from Paita, May 16, for Acapulco. Arrived at Callao May 4.**POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Bearse. At New York undergoing repairs. Two officers and men for the *Lancaster* and *Quinnебaug* will be sent out by the *Powhatan*, leaving New York about June 15, direct for Lisbon.**RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.**ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, May 12, to sail from there for Gibraltar. She will also visit Genoa, Santa Cruz and Tenerife, and then come home.**TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Annapolis, Md., May 23.**THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Windell S. Schley. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 9. Took in coal, and sailed May 11 for Disco.*

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

*FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.**INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.**PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. At Navy-yard, N. York, Va.**SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Captain Belknap will return to Washington, D. C., with the *Speedwell*, when he has completed the torpedo experiments at Hampton Roads.**ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.**WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.**NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander F. M. Green. Has been undergoing propeller trials in Narragansett Bay, R. I. Was to proceed to the New York Navy-yard May 27. When the Kuhnsdatter propelling and steering apparatus shall have been fitted to the *Nina*, and she is ready for the speed turning and manœuvring trials, Commander Green has been directed to proceed to Narragansett Bay and repeat the trials already made with the ordinary screw and steering arrangements, the main object being to determine the relative merits of the two. Upon the completion of this duty, Commander Green will proceed to the Navy-yard, New York, with the *Nina*.**VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.**WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.*The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Metopac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Muller.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The trials over the newly measured mile course in Narragansett Bay with the ordinary propeller attached to the United States steamer *Nina* were completed on Monday, after which the *Nina* went to Brooklyn to have a recently invented screw attached and returned to Newport for another series of trials with it, in order that a comparison between the two may be reported upon by the board of officers appointed for that purpose by Secretary Chandler. Three officers of the training ship *New Hampshire*—viz., Lieutenants L. C. Logan, F. S. Carter and H. F. Reich—were added to the board after its arrival at Newport. The other members are Commander Green (president), Lieutenant Commander R. D. Hitchcock, Lieutenant Cornwell, Lieutenant Staunton, Ensigns Wood and Almy, Passed Assistant Engineers Kenyon and Assistant Engineer Wilmer. It was demonstrated to the board at last Saturday's trial that the *Nina* would not steer astern and was found to be unmanageable. The Board finished at Newport on Monday an eight day's trial of the vessel with her ordinary steering gear. The experiments on that day consisted in turning astern and in going in a straight course astern, but the steamer was absolutely unmanageable, even with two men on the bridge and ten with tackle on the tiller.

The *Speedwell*, carrying the Torpedo Board—Capt. George E. Belknap, Capt. E. O. Matthews, Comdr. T. F. Jewell, Lieut. Washburn Maynard, and Lieut. A. R. Couden—passed the week in New York River, Va., experimenting with Week's torpedo boat, a new invention, of which great things are expected.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to allow Delamater & Co. to withdraw their offer for the purchase of the *Colorado*, recently accepted by the Department. This action is due to misunderstanding on the part of the bidders as to the purchase, which we have explained. The *Colorado* will be put up for sale again, together with the naval vessels for which no bids were received at the last sale.

The bark *Elliot Ritchie*, recently abandoned at sea, was the last of a once celebrated Federal cruiser—the *Harriet Lane*, named after President Buchanan's niece. During the war the *Harriet Lane* made things lively for blockade runners along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. She was a very fast vessel under steam or sail. She was once captured off Galveston, Texas, and carried to Havana as a prize vessel by Admiral Semmes. Her engines were taken out and she was converted into a sailing vessel, bark rigged, and was one of the fastest sailing vessels afloat. She was an old trader along the coast, latterly belonging to Savannah, and was loaded with lumber for Buenos Ayres when she was abandoned at sea.

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The *Speedwell*, carrying the Torpedo Board—Capt. George E. Belknap, Capt. E. O. Matthews, Comdr. T. F. Jewell, Lieut. Washburn Maynard, and Lieut. A. R. Couden—passed the week in New York River, Va., experimenting with Week's torpedo boat, a new invention, of which great things are expected.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to allow Delamater & Co. to withdraw their offer for the purchase of the *Colorado*, recently accepted by the Department. This action is due to misunderstanding on the part of the bidders as to the purchase, which we have explained. The *Colorado* will be put up for sale again, together with the naval vessels for which no bids were received at the last sale.

The bark *Elliot Ritchie*, recently abandoned at sea, was the last of a once celebrated Federal cruiser—the *Harriet Lane*, named after President Buchanan's niece. During the war the *Harriet Lane* made things lively for blockade runners along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. She was a very fast vessel under steam or sail. She was once captured off Galveston, Texas, and carried to Havana as a prize vessel by Admiral Semmes. Her engines were taken out and she was converted into a sailing vessel, bark rigged, and was one of the fastest sailing vessels afloat. She was an old trader along the coast, latterly belonging to Savannah, and was loaded with lumber for Buenos Ayres when she was abandoned at sea.

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house Board as saying that the lens was stolen from the beacon off Hatteras by wreckers just previous to a storm, and that this offence is not uncommon. The whistle from the buoy on Brigantine shoal was unscrewed and quietly dropped overboard in six or eight fathoms of water. The Government detective was sent down and stayed for weeks among the fishermen along the beach, but he did not unearth any clue to the perpetrator, and the reward of \$400 that was offered for the recovery of the whistle and information leading to the conviction of the miscreant who removed it was alike inoperative.

A Boston cynic suggests that it would be a good plan for owners of ocean steamers to employ only blind pilot. A man who can see might recognize signals of distress displayed by some wrecked craft and be tempted to go out of his way to render assistance, and thus lose the golden opportunity of making the quickest time on record.

The President, members of the Cabinet, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs and Appropriations, the Admiral and Lieutenant General Ministers from England, Russia, Germany, and France, and the Maryland Members of Congress constituted the party that visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on Monday, May 24.

REAR ADMIRAL Cooper has been directed to have such vessels of the North Atlantic station as are at his disposition, in New York, on the 17th of June next, for the purpose of taking such part in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Bolivar, as may be thought advisable, both by salutes from the ships and by landing officers and men to take part in the procession on shore.

The relief officers of the *Lancaster* and the *Quinnебaug* will report on board the *Powhatan* on June 14, and the latter vessel is expected to leave New York direct for Lisbon not later than June 17.

The report of the Navy Rations Board has been sent to New York for the signature of a member of the Board. As soon as returned, it will be handed to the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAX 24.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to the Navy Yard, New York, June 2.

Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to the Naval Academy June 30 next.

MAX 26.—Pay Director James D. Murray, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 30 next.

Pay Director W. W. Williams, as Navy Pay officer at San Francisco, Cal., June 30.

Civil Engineer T. C. McCollum, to special duty at New York.

MAX 27.—Ensigns John A. Sherman, Bernard O. Scott and Alexander Sharp, to examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiernan, to duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., on May 31.

Carpenter W. W. Richardson, to duty in connection with the construction of the new cruisers at Chester, Pa., on May 31.

May 29.—Lieutenant O. M. Thomas, ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Hartford.

Lieutenant-Commander John Schouler, Lieutenants Duncan Kennedy, Wm. P. Potter, Kosuth Vilas, Sidney H. May, O. S. Sperry, Frederick Singer, J. B. Briggs, Nelson T. Houston and H. N. Manney, Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen and Passed Assistant Engineers Charles W. Rice and A. B. Canaga, to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the European Station.

Lieutenants N. J. K. Patch and James D. Adams, to be assigned to the European Station on arrival of the *Powhatan* at Lisbon.

DETACHED.

MAX 24.—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bush, from the Despatch, June 2, and ordered to the coast survey steamer *Blake*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, from the coast survey steamer *Blake*, and ordered to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, from the Navy Yard, New York, 31st May, and ordered to the Despatch June 2.

Paymaster Robt. W. Allen, from the Naval Academy, June 30 ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

MAX 26.—Ensign John H. Filmore, from the Smithsonian Institution, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic office.

Pay Director James Fulton, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on June 30, ordered to return home, settle accounts, then wait orders.

Pay Director Caspar Schenck, from the Navy Pay office at San Francisco, Cal., on June 30, ordered to proceed home, settle accounts, then wait orders.

MAX 27.—Captain John Irwin, from special duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nicoll has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy on March 10 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Edward H. Hay, from duty at Chester, Pa., on May 31, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

MAX 28.—Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the Naval Academy on June 2, and ordered to command the practice ship *Constellation* June 3.

Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, from the Naval Academy on June 2, and ordered as executive of the practice ship *Constellation* June 3.

Lieutenants J. F. Meigs, E. H. Gheen, E. B. Barry,

MAY 31, 1884

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Leave is granted Lieutenant Dennis H. Mahan for six months with permission to leave the United States.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant R. C. Derby to the Passaic are revoked, and he is granted one month's leave.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Naval Court of Inquiry was ordered May 24 to convene at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Monday, May 26, to investigate the circumstances attending the disabling of the engines of the flag ship Hartford, while on her way from Santa Barbara to San Pedro, Cal., May 10. The court is composed of Captains John Irwin and F. V. McNair, and Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, with Captain W. R. Brown, Marine Corps, Judge-Advocate.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 28, 1884:

Boatswain James Walker (retired list) died at Everett, Mass., on the 21st inst.

Samuel K. Allen, lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps (retired), Feb. 18, at Greensboro, N. C.

William Fagan, 2d class fireman, May 20, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The great event of the week at the Naval Academy has been the official visit, on Monday, of President Arthur, the first with which he has honored Annapolis, though he went there informally in 1882, to show his son and daughter the monument of their grandfather, Captain Hornet. Secretaries Chandler, Lincoln and Gresham, accompanied the President and a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen, including the British, French, German and Russian Ministers, half a dozen Senators, nine Representatives, Lieutenant Gen. Sheridan, Admiral Porter, and Rear Admiral Rodgers. Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler were each accompanied by their little sons. Master Chandler has been appointed a naval cadet, and expects to enter the Academy next month.

The distinguished visitors were met by Lieut. W. T. Burwell, assistant to the superintendent, Lieut. J. H. Ball and Lieut. W. H. Parker, conducted to carriages in waiting, and to the Academy where they were received by the officers in full dress. On the opposite side of the drive was a detachment of marines, under the command of Captain McLane Tilton. Through the intervening foliage glimpses were to be had of the battalion of naval cadets, under the command of Cadet Lieutenant Commander C. H. Hewes, of Pennsylvania first honor man of his class. The Academy band struck up Hail Columbia, the marines presented arms, the officers uncovered, and the training ship *Santee* fired the presidential salute of 21 guns. After introductions by Capt. Samay, a battalion drill and dress parade of the Cadet's battalion was witnessed. Ensign W. F. Fulham, in command.

It rained throughout the exercises, but not enough to seriously mar the enjoyment of the spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies, though an excursion down the bay to witness a drill in seamanship and gunnery was abandoned on this account, and an Artillery drill substituted, much at the house of Captain Ramsay.

This last exhibition took place at the eastern extremity of the grounds fronting the bay, and was under the direction of Lieut. J. H. Ball. There were twelve pieces in all, with a squad of cadets for each gun. The grass, wet with the recent rain, proved too slippery for some of them, and several tumbled down amid the laughter of the spectators and the subdued jeers of their comrades. One of them, Cadet William O. Callaghan, a fourth class man from Ohio, was stunned by the fall and the wheel of a gun-carriage passed over one of his legs just above the ankle, laming him so that he had to be taken from the field. He was not, however, seriously hurt.

The rain cleared off during the drill, and at its close the party visited the training ship *Santee*, the machine shops, armory, etc. They left at half-past six o'clock, the battalion saluting as they passed out and a parting salute being fired, the band playing a national air.

Arrangements for the Naval Cadets' farewell ball, June 6, are progressing. A large number of strangers have been invited by the committee, which is composed of Cadets R. E. Coontz, A. H. Dutton, E. W. Eberle, R. B. Howell, D. S. Nes, O. C. Poe, R. L. Russell, J. E. Shindell, G. R. Slocum and A. Thompson; of the second class.

The deaf mutes of Washington played a game of base ball on Saturday of last week with the Naval Cadets.

On Friday of last week the practice ship *Date* was brought from Norfolk by the *Tallapoosa*.

A dozen Naval Cadets of the class of 1882, who failed in the final examination, went to Washington to try and get a re-examination.

The following officers have reported for duty on the ironclad *Passaic*: Commander E. T. Woodward, commanding; Lieutenant O. H. Lyeth, Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson, Assistant Surgeon C. A. E. King, and Assistant Engineer W. B. Boggs.

James Farrell, of Annapolis, has been appointed Paymaster's yeoman on the practice ship *Date*, and John F. Woolley's writer on the *Constellation* for the summer cruise. When the examination of the Naval Cadets who have finished their six years' course is finished at the Academy they will be allowed to proceed to their homes.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New Jersey were presented in Congress on Monday recommending the passage of the bill H. R. No. 4483, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service.

W. W. Culver, of Kansas, J. H. Brown, of Virginia, and Cyrus B. Fengar, have passed the examination for admission to the Revenue Marine, as cadets.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

On May 1, Comdr. U. S. N. Hydrographic Inspector. Steamer *A. D. Bache*—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Key West, Fla. Steamer *Arago*—Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., Comdg.—Address Charleston, S. C. Steamer *Barataria*—Ensign Alfred Jeffries, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care W. Woodward and Wiget, New Orleans, La. Steamer *G. S. Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md. Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care Ferdinand, Fla. Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Cornet*—Ensign J. N. Jordan, U. S. N.—Address Port Townsend, W. T.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Georgiana*—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Giveton, Va.

Steamer *Hastor*—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Box 2,028, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M. Arthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.

Schooner *Palmaris*—Ensign T. D. Griffin, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Patterson*—Lieut. R. Glover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Station F, New York City, N. Y.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

In the discussion of the House bill to pension all survivors of the Mexican war, which began in the Senate on Monday, the question as to what theory pension legislation should be built upon is likely to be considered at some length. Chairman Mitchell, of the Pensions Committee, told the Senate that he joined in the favorable report of the measure because he wished to refer the matter to the judgment of the Senate and the country, rather than because he thought the bill wise legislation. It was proposed to pension men who served only one day in Mexico, while nearly 2,000,000 men served in the late war, many of them for four years. If the Mexican bill was passed, Mr. Mitchell feared the time would not be far distant when the same principle would have to be applied in pensioning veterans of the rebellion, when there would be no trouble about a surplus in the Treasury, but rather about how to raise the money to pay the pensions. It might be, then, that the financial stability of the country would be threatened. Mr. Blair, also of the Pension Committee, believed that the principle of pensioning for service alone was an erroneous one. Mr. Ingalls said he would vote for the bill, but he considered the Mexican war an indefensible war of spoliation, robbery, and conquest. Mr. Williams made a warm speech in support of the measure, and expressed his belief in the ability and readiness of the people to pay taxes for pensions.

Senator Collier on Wednesday, reported from the Committee on Pensions a bill which confers a pension upon all persons who served three months during the war and have honorable discharges, and who are or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of their own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct or vicious habits, and shall be dependent wholly or in part upon their own labor or upon pecuniary assistance from others for the means of comfortable support. The bill provides:

That the highest rate of pension granted by the bill which shall be for total incapacity to perform any manual labor, shall be \$30, which is hereby made divisible upon that basis for any less degree of disability; provided that no person entitled to or receiving an invalid pension greater than that provided for herein shall receive the benefits of this act.

That all widows of soldiers and sailors who are now receiving or entitled to receive \$3 per month shall from and after this date be entitled and receive at the rate of \$12 per month.

That the widow or minor child of a pensioner shall be held to be entitled to an original pension in their own right under existing laws, without being required to prove that the death of the pensioner was due to his military or naval service.

That, in considering the claims of dependent parents the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such dependent parent or parents is without other present means of support than his or her own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for his or her support, and such as may be found to be entitled to \$4 per month under existing laws shall receive in lieu thereof \$12 a month from the date of this act.

That, in all applications under the general pension laws, including this act, where it appears by record evidence the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into the service that fact shall be sufficient prima facie evidence that he was then in good health and free from the disease or cause of disability for which he claims a pension, but such evidence shall be subject to rebuttal by record or other satisfactory evidence of the prior existence of such disease or cause of disability.

THE CHINOOK WINDS.

Mn. W. B. Gau, a civil engineer of Miles City, M. T., has been making some observations on the Chinook wind, which is familiar to dwellers in Montana and other of the Northwestern Territories. In a letter to the *Scientific American* he reasons, as the result of some experiments, that the Chinook winds come from the higher atmosphere, and therefore refutes the old idea that this class of winds are the Pacific trade winds breaking through the mountain passes, and so finding their way to the cattle fields of Eastern Montana. In connection with observations above detailed, he further noticed the peculiar effect produced upon the snow and ice, the former being apparently dissipated and the latter disintegrated, as if the effect was not due to the presence of heat so much as to a chemical reagent.

The great region embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Dakotas, comprising the Yellowstone Valley, was, he reports, on the morning of the 23d of February last, covered with snow from one to two feet deep, and the ice, in the several great rivers, ranged from two to three and a half feet thick. In a little less than forty-eight hours this vast region was shorn of these habiliments, and its tributary rivers were all flowing into the principal valleys below. His deductions are that the Chinook is an upper current of air, so to speak, of one of the atmospheric arteries, bearing a regular and defined course, as note the Gulf Stream in the ocean; that this aerial current becomes depressed and reaches the earth, and that the portion of such current that strikes any part of Montana is in all its elemental purity, and only comes in contact with the surface at the point where we observe its influence at work, and has not previously blown over and been in contact with other snow and ice.

The wind itself is not noticeable for any element of warmth, but on the contrary it is raw, and a person exposed to it for any length of time experiences a chill feeling.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

In conformity with the President's order, the Board of Representatives of Departments, created to prepare exhibits and represent the United States Government at the World's Exposition in New Orleans, met at the State Department Saturday last and organized, with Col. O. S. Lyford, U. S. Army, chairman, and W. A. De Caenry, secretary.

The exhibits to be made by the several executive departments are highly interesting. The War Department will exhibit models of methods of submarine mining and all outfitting and appurtenances of military engineer field service. The Ordnance Bureau exhibit will include every variety of artillery and small arms, and the manufacture will be illustrated by machinery in operation. The Navy Department exhibit will be on the same plan. The Treasury Department will exhibit the works of its several bureaus. Among these are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of the Coast Survey, of the Lighthouse Board, of the Life-saving Service, of Customs, and of Internal Revenue.

A SUGGESTION AS TO PENSIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

To grant a pension of \$8 per month, only twenty years after to all the survivors of the Civil War who were mustered in for 60 days and may not have seen any active service, and ultimately to their widows, would, I think, be offering a premium to keep our beloved country in a chronic state of war. As Col. Sellers might say: "Enter into this war now boys, there's millions in it." You are sure of a clever support while in it, and in the sweet and near by and by you will have a pension of \$8 per month, more than the pay of a soldier in the armies of the effete monarchies of Europe—before your eldest son is twenty-one—with a certain continuance of your widow only a little later."

The survivors of the war of '61—14—which ended seventy years ago—now and since 1871, forty-three years after the close of the war, have been receiving \$8 per month. As there are not more than 2,000 of those veterans left, and the youngest must be at least 84, with a rapidly decreasing list, would it not be well to double their pensions on the principle of the survival of the fittest, before launching into the annual unknown and unrealized millions which the pensioning of the survivors of 1862-64 would cost?

U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, M. T.

FORT KEOGH, May 17, 1884.

The quiet routine of garrison life at the post has been broken into in several ways of late. First came the order for interchange of 1st and 2d Cavalry, with the usual amount of surmising about the incomers and of regrets about losing old friends, and how those leaving would be suited with their new stations, etc.

Next we were electrified by the report of Major Whipple's almost miraculous escape when attacked by "road agents" while en route from Glendive to Fort Buford. The attack was doubtless made by parties who had full information of his movements, the time of his departure from Glendive and size of his escort. It seems that a little detective work at that place and along the road to Buford should disclose something about the identity of the murderous gang. The result of Major Bell's search after them is not yet known, but it will probably be fruitless, as they doubtless dispersed immediately after the failure to secure the funds and their trail will be very difficult to follow. It is to be hoped that a large reward will be offered for their arrest and conviction, as the life of no man known to have any money is safe so long as they are at large, and the murder of a good soldier, and attempted slaying of an officer, deserves severe punishment.

Pay day was followed by the usual events, and they by the inevitable court, which, owing to the hastened departure of the Cavalry and removal of accused and witnesses, has met "without regard to hours," and has had "the mill" running till far into the night.

Quite a pleasant trip had been anticipated by the ladies of the Second, and some had even come from the East to join the march when, at the last moment, the regimental commander issued his edict that no ladies would be allowed to accompany the command, and they are stranded here. [How his ears must burn!]

This change of course removes the field officer of the Second, who has for several years held the fort, and the veracious correspondent of the Eastern press will, in fresh fields and pastures new, flourish and grow more rotund and shapely and do his share in booming Idaho as a sequel to what he has done for Nebraska, Montana and the Northern Pacific Railroad, as well as for the suppression of "military snobbery."

The most pleasant event of the week, or of several weeks, was "the children's party," given at the "hop room" on the evening of May 16, and attended by almost every one in the garrison. Since weekly parties of dancing lessons have been given during the winter and spring, under the charge of Mrs. Randall, she has shown her energy and kindness of heart in thus giving her time and attention to what was purely a labor of love. The other ladies have expressed their appreciation of this not only in thanks, but by a most substantial present. This was to be the last party of the season, and all, young and old, went in for enjoyment. Nearly forty little people fell into column for the opening march, and the Racquet which followed could be correctly spelled in more than one may, while the Tambourine dance, Gitans and Cracovienne, by Miss Beale Randall, was splendidly executed, as was also the "Pas Styrien" by Bessie Randall and Bessie Brisbin, and "The Fisher's Hornpipe" by Anna Cochran, Edith Partelli and Master Bertie Butler. The "Irish Jig" was fully equalled by that of the "Washerwoman," by six little misses ranging from five to nine years.

Bix couples, at a later hour, walked through the stately figures of the "minuet," but that was all too slow for little feet, and they responded with far more alacrity to the announcement of supper spread in another room. To this they did full justice. After that hour, like the dance of Tam O'Shanter's witches, "the fun grew fast and furious," and also infectious, and shoulder straps and knickerbockers, and long and short dresses, swung over the floor in company, till younger eyes grew heavy, and older feet began to tire, and midnight found the hall deserted. Among those present from outside the garrison were Mrs. Major McElrath and daughters, of Miles City, and Mr. Tom Allen, late of Lexington, Ky., but now located at his ranch on Tongue River, about twenty-five miles from the post.

Dr. A. G. Girard, under orders for the Department of the Missouri, and his charming family, are soon to leave for their new station. They will be greatly missed both in the post, where they have done so much to make its social life pleasant, and in the vicinity, where his services have been often required and appreciated.

In the JOURNAL of April 12 we published a letter mentioning the sub calibre rifle and the orthoptics in use by riflemen to prevent the blur of the rear sight notch. It was stated that these sights could be obtained of Mr. Brown. The result has been such a deluge of orders to Mr. Brown that his supply of the sights is exhausted, and as he is unable to answer the numerous inquiries received he requests us to explain the delay in meeting the unexpected call upon him. As soon as a further supply is obtained due notice will be given in the JOURNAL. The orthoptics, we may explain, is an opaque disk with a small peep-hole. It is worn in a frame like ordinary spectacles.

The nomination of Major Babcock has been a subject of much debate during the several last executive sessions held by the Senate. The remarks that were made were simply a rehash of the old whikey ring charges. The nomination will probably not be taken up again until toward the close of the session, when it will undoubtedly be confirmed.

PASSED Assistant Engineers Van Hovenberg and George E. Tower, U. S. N., were examined by the Retiring Board at Washington this week, and, it is understood, were recommended for retirement. The proceedings are now before the Secretary of the Navy.

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STEPS are being taken to substitute for the present
siege artillery material of the Swiss Army ordnance of
modern construction. The new material is to consist
of 250 breech loaders, made up as follows:—125 12
centimetre (4.88 inch) cast steel hooped guns, twenty-
five 12½ centimetre (5.075 inch) cast steel mortars,
twenty five 12 centimetre Gresley bronze guns, and sev-
enty-five 8.4 centimetre (3.276 in.) bronze hooped guns.
The steel guns are to be ordered of Krupp; the bronze
guns are to be manufactured by a method similar to
that of Uchatis. From the annual report for 1883, it is
learned that the general staff of the Swiss Army,
in conjunction with the engineer department, will investi-
gate whether it would be possible to construct within
a short time a central camp for the reception of the
greater portion of the field army of Switzerland, and
what amount of labor and material would be necessary
to execute the work.

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MILITARY ITALY.

In his valuable work, entitled "Military Italy," lately published by Macmillan and Co., of London and New York, Charles Martel shows us how United Italy has developed as a military power, and how largely her union is the result of the adoption of the principle of universal military service for her Army. In the spring of 1861 Italy was, practically, still Sardinia, with Turin as the capital. Rome was occupied by French soldiers, and Venetia, with the quadrilateral, Austrian territory. Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Two Sicilies had not yet consolidated their union with Sardinia, and Victor Emanuel had but just assumed the title of King of Italy. Cavour and Garibaldi were struggling for the unity of the Italian peninsula, but on lines so divergent that there was much friction between them, and, on a memorable occasion, when we were present in the Italian Chambers, the fiery Garibaldi, impatient at delay, openly accused Cavour of disloyalty.

It is an interesting fact that the progress of the new Italy to unity, and distinctively national development, has been contemporaneous with that of the new United States, and that this progress has been largely due to an experience which has been, broadly speaking, common to both countries. Previous to 1861 the two countries were the victims of an exaggerated spirit of local independence, which made national greatness impossible, and it is certainly a fact of great significance that the possibility of the larger things which follow national unity has come to both countries through the development of the military spirit among the people.

More fortunate than we, Italy has not been forced to realize this through the costly experience of war. With wise statesmanship, she has comprehended the value to her of universal military service in bringing each day into immediate contact races absolutely unknown to each other, and inculcating the idea of a great national family, stretching from North to South. The difficulties with which Italy has had to contend in transforming her local peasantry into national soldiers are illustrated in the recent tragedy at Naples, resulting from the hostility of the different sections. Soldiers from Piedmont and Lombardy having chafed most unmercifully a Calabrese corporal, he stationed himself that night before the barracks, with a hundred rounds of ammunition, and shot down every soldier he could

reach who was not a Calabrese. Six men were killed outright and five mortally wounded, as the result of this murderous attack, which had its origin in a local prejudice operating on the mind of an ignorant man of an exceptionally savage nature. The only excuse was that he could not submit to jeers from Piedmontese and Lombards at the expense of the Calabrese. Gen. Baron Heymerlé, in his celebrated brochure, *Italia res*, tells us how Italy has dealt with this spirit of local prejudice here so savagely displayed:

"It was felt that a severe discipline would create a sentiment of duty in general, and of duty towards king and country in particular; that the civilizing regularity of military life would bring even the most uncultured recruit from the mountains of Calabria, to comprehend the scope of the results obtained, and to imbue his compatriots with the ideas engrained in himself. Thus, by many thousand voices, the idea of a great state in which everyone formed a unit, permeated rapidly among the lower social strata—the idea of a powerful community including every Italian. The Nation and the Army exercise on one another a reciprocal influence, the happy effects of which are everywhere felt, and to-day the Army has become the most popular institution of Italy: a matter apart from all the varying vicissitudes of party strife." "Universal conscription," Charles Martel adds, "may have very material disadvantages in checking the industrial growth of a country which has unavoidably accepted its burdens and responsibilities, but in Italy, at all events, there has been a great moral gain from the acquiescence of the people in a stern necessity, for it has annihilated the disastrous power of particularism, educated the masses to a common understanding of their national aims and objects, and established not a class distinguished by the rampant insolence of a dominant militarism, but a purer patriotism and an honest feeling of self-reliance throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Italy may well congratulate herself that she has not been compelled to sacrifice her sons by the thousand and the tens of thousands to realize these results of military service in a national army. It would seem as though her kindly genius had prevailed with the fate to accept as an atoning sacrifice the blood of the innumerable hosts who have fallen the victims of Italian dissensions since the last of the Roman emperors gave place to Odacer, the barbarian, 14 centuries ago.

Certainly, the sacrifices of blood and treasure through which Italy has secured her unity are trifling, compared with the colossal offerings we have been forced to bring to appease the god of discord. Italian statesmen have had the wisdom to remember, what ours are forgetting, that true national greatness is not advanced by the selfish devotion to individual interests, however great the display that may thus be made in economic statistics. They realize, as we do not, that true unity and strength are best promoted by the universal bearing of national burdens; that in the subordination of selfish interest to the general good is the real strength of a people. In this point of view, our Jay Cooke was not so far wrong when, following the earlier declaration of Sir Robert Peel to the same effect, he asserted that a national debt was a national blessing.

The example of Italy, here cited, emphasizes our criminal neglect of the education for war, which is absolutely essential to our national future. "Economics made in the war budget during a long period of peace," declares Von Moltke, "are suddenly lost in a few days of war." Our present saving of our dollars will in the end prove to be worse than wasted. Who can estimate the possible loss in national manhood, in national dignity and honor to which we are subjecting ourselves?

Whatever others may do, let those, at least, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, never cease to keep constantly in mind what constitutes the true wealth of a nation—to realize that we can never solve the equation of how much corn and wheat our fields must grow, and how much beef and pork our pastures provide, to make of us a race of heroes. It is not alone to the records of our bureau of statistics that we should look for the elements of national greatness; the example of the humblest soldier who sacrificed his life on the battle fields of Virginia or Tennessee; the exhibition of manly self-forgetfulness and devotion to duty and honor of such men as De Long and Ambler, are worth more to us than the wealth of all our prospective billionaires.

GENERAL SHERIDAN had a hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations on Friday last to advocate the appropriation of money for the erection of four new military posts—at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minn.; at Cheyenne, Wy. T.; at San Antonio, Texas, and at Atlanta, Ga.—it being his plan to concentrate the greater part of the Army at these posts, which are

convenient for transportation, and from which they can easily be sent whenever they may be needed. He showed by a comparison of the cost of sustaining troops at small and at large posts that the money saved in a single year would pay the entire cost of new barracks. He asks \$200,000 for Fort Snelling, \$150,000 for Cheyenne, \$150,000 for San Antonio and \$150,000 for Atlanta.

LINEAL OR REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

The question of lineal or regimental promotion, as presented in the "Arnot bill," is naturally exciting great interest in the Army, and we have received a variety of communications concerning it, more, indeed, than we have been able to make a place for. One correspondent, referring to the statement we published as to the effect upon artillery officers of a readjustment according to lineal rank, says:

"I have noted many palpable inaccuracies in the table furnished to you. Inaccuracies which a careful examination of the Army Register of 1884 will disclose to any one interested. Original rank, voluntary transfers, etc., have not in all cases been considered. As your valuable paper reaches many eyes much harm may arise from the premature publication of names. Names are handles which will be used in argument and accepted as examples by many who will not trouble themselves to investigate. Your editorial is very fair in that it simply points out without comment what has been placed before you. The officers now in the service entered it with a tacit acceptance of its laws, both statute and common. The fact, if fact it be, that they failed to consider the rulings upon them before accepting their commissions, is no plea for supplanting those who, under the customary routine have been more fortunate. Endeavors to obtain redress for grievances can be based equitably only upon a violation of law or established custom. Arguments to strengthen petitions should be based upon broad and liberal views of the entire question at issue."

There is certainly reason in this, and the Arnot bill is wrong in principle, in declaring what the law has been or is. That is a matter for determination by the courts, if it is in dispute. Officers ought not to be legislated out of positions they hold, by virtue of departmental interpretation of existing law, until there has been a proper judicial determination of the question as to what the law really is. Our correspondent goes on to say: "The writer is in full sympathy with his brother officers in their desire to have abuses corrected. He would like to see lineal promotion the law practically, but believes that the simplest method of carrying out such a law at the present time, that most free from objections, is to follow the lineal list of the last Army Register. This, although a contrary ruling, would unquestionably advance him several files."

Another correspondent, who argues in favor of lineal promotion, says: "With regimental promotion everything is divided up; it is each man for himself, and unanimity of action for the benefit of an entire Corps or the whole Army. With lineal promotion throughout, in each arm, the reinstatement of a dismissed officer would directly affect every officer, junior to him in that corps, and they would bring such a powerful opposition to bear that he could not succeed. A dismissed officer, who believed he had a just case and that he had been unjustly treated, would have to convince his juniors of that fact, when he could easily be reinstated. If he failed to convince the juniors he could not re-enter the service."

"It is supposed that young officers 'must do as they are told.' It must be presumed that every officer executes his orders to the best of his ability. It follows that an officer of five years' service, having worked five times as long for the Government, has greater claims for promotion than the officer who has only worked a year. When an officer of ten years' service finds an officer of only five promoted over him, he has a just right to ask if the officer has worked with greater ability, or has been more conspicuous for gallantry in action than himself. He finds the rapid promotion was not due to merit, but to a mere accident of regimental promotion. The older officer will be justly indignant, and the injustice will rankle, preventing harmony between the two officers, to the injury of the public service. Lineal promotion would prevent this injustice."

"Again, a young man, presumably active, ambitious, and intelligent, enters a regiment as second lieutenant and soon establishes a reputation as a gentleman and an active and able officer. After establishing his reputation he will naturally, as all men are lazy, relax his efforts; he will serve as 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and captain twenty-five years in the same regiment with the same people; his habits will become fixed; when he is promoted major of another regiment he will hardly

be as able and energetic an officer as his capabilities would warrant.

"Had his promotion been lineal throughout his Army, instead of Regiment, after he had made his reputation as a Second Lieutenant, but before he had materially relaxed his efforts, he would have been promoted as junior 1st Lieut. in a second regiment, and being among strangers, he would go vigorously to work to establish a first class reputation in his new regiment. When promoted Captain in a third regiment he would again have to earn and establish first class reputation. The habit of doing his best, to the full extent of his ability, would probably become fixed, and continue throughout his entire military service.

"Had he made a poor reputation as Second Lieutenant; all men make mistakes, young men are thoughtless and indiscreet, an inexperienced young man is as liable to make a poor reputation as a good one, it would hardly be possible for him to change it, with regimental promotion. Serving with the same people in the same regiment twenty-five years, their prejudices would react objectionably upon him. When he became a major in another regiment he would be too old to change, and he never would give the Government the valuable services that his real ability may warrant."

"With lineal (instead of regimental) promotion he would go to another regiment as 1st Lieutenant and to a third as Captain. In each case he would have an entirely fresh start with unprejudiced strangers, and if there is any good in him he ought to make a good reputation in his second regiment and an excellent one in his third. At all events, whatever ability he possessed he would have an opportunity of showing before an unbiased audience."

There is so much to be said on this subject that we prefer, for the present, to give the arguments as they come to us from our correspondents. The objection does not seem to be so much to lineal promotion, in itself, as to the attempt to make it, in a measure, retroactive, and to disturb officers in positions which—whatever our view of the law—we must admit they hold by a *de facto* right, as bestowed upon them by the action of the President, confirmed by that of the Senate. In our judgment, they can properly be disturbed in their present positions only by a clear declaration, of the highest court, that these positions have been bestowed upon them in opposition to law.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL HUNT.

We announced briefly last week that the House on Friday passed the bill to give Henry J. Hunt the rank of Major-General on the retired list of the Army. The bill occasioned much debate: the claim that the friends of General Hunt made, as compactly stated by Mr. Maginnis, was this: That the war found him a particularly skillful and competent officer; that he organized largely the artillery branch of the Army, which requires more science and skill than other arms; that in order to do this he remained in a corps in which promotion was slow, when he might have claimed a place where promotion was rapid; that he held high rank and rendered distinguished and necessary service in the volunteer organization, which placed his claims above those of ordinary colonels; that after the war he was one of the senior colonels of the Army, and he was entitled to the grade of brigadier or major general in the regular Army, but was jumped by younger officers through political influence and favoritism. This bill is to remedy an injustice, and to place this officer in the rank that he won by his bravery, intelligence and skill in the war.

This view was urged very forcibly by Mr. Lyman, who had charge of the bill, as well as by Mr. Maginnis, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Wolford and Mr. Rosecrans. Mr. Lyman showed the unjust position into which officers of artillery were thrust during the late war by the decision that a battery was a company; next that it was a regiment. This not only deprived General Hunt of his proper rank, but drove artillery officers into the volunteer infantry and cavalry by depriving them of the possibility of promotion to the rank of field officer.

Mr. Lyman said: "General Hunt's command as chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac was quite equal to that of a corps, consisting at the battle of Gettysburg of sixty-five batteries, with over 8,000 men, 7,000 horses, and great trains of ammunition and stores. At the investment of Petersburg his command was even more extensive. What was the consequence? With the pay of a brigadier he had all the expenses of a major general commanding a corps; he was constantly obliged to feed and house his officers who came from distant points in the line to report to him. Foreign military men who visited the Army were billeted on him for weeks at a time. There was no way of avoiding these expenses. The consequence was that even with the most rigid economy he was obliged to

spend about \$2,000 a year over and above his pay and allowances, and at the end of the war he found that his own slender fortune and that of his wife had been consumed."

Mr. Wolford said: "Among the artillery officers in the great struggle which has just closed between the conflicting sections of our country General Hunt stood pre-eminent. He will go down to history as the one man who commanded more respect and more confidence and covered himself with more honor and more glory than any other artillery officer ever in the service of the United States, and I except none. That is his record. And it was his very honor, his very glory, his imperishable reputation as an artillery officer which brought him to poverty, because he occupied a position which no other man could fill."

Mr. Springer opposed the bill because it gave General Hunt \$5,625 a year; more than the pay of a Senator or member of the House; and further because he believed Congress was going too fast in the matter of these numerous promotions for the sake of increasing pensions and before the men in the ranks, and their widows and their orphans have received what is justly their due at the hands of the Government from a generous country. Mr. Price also urged this last objection at some length, being unwilling to favor "those whose position gives them a significance and power and influence which enable them to press their claims on Congress, to the utter forgetfulness of that other class who trudged on foot in mud and sand, carrying knapsacks on their backs, and in many instances stood between generals and danger."

Mr. Lyman—The gentleman will allow me to ask (because I have forgotten) what regiment he served in during the war?

Mr. Price—What regiment did I serve in? Oh! Do you suppose there can be no love of that flag, no attachment to our country's institutions except on the part of men who went into the Army? I staid at home and made money, and now I want to divide with the men who stood on the battlefield and defended me while I was at home prospering. And I have no respect for a man who will not do that. [Applause.]

Mr. Maginnis—It was thought in those days that one of the proudest privileges of a private soldier of the volunteers was that every honor and every rank could be achieved by his intelligence or won by his valor. And now we are told by men like the gentleman from Wisconsin, who it seems did not get warm enough during the war to test either his courage or devotion, and who has just got to a white heat now, that it was a disgrace to advance beyond the rank of a private soldier, that there is to be no distinction made for skill or courage or competency, and that the deserving and the undeserving all should stand upon a common level, forgetful of the days when the brains and courage and genius of one man was worth the force of thousands to the country, when there were a difference between the soldier and the coffee cooler, the hero and the shirk.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.

The *Engineer*, of May 16, publishes tables, prepared by Sir Thomas Symonds, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, designed to show that the French fleet is rapidly gaining on that of England year by year. France proposes to expend in 1885 \$9,096,800 in armored ships. This will complete four *cuirassées d'escadre*, Indomptable, Furieux, Caiman, and Requin, and advanced to the percentage of completion indicated by the numbers following them the vessels named, viz.: Amiral Baudin, 98 per cent.; Neptune, 49 per cent.; Breminius, 23 per cent.; Formidable, 75 per cent.; Hoche, 53 per cent.; Magenta, 85 per cent.; Charles Martel, 18 per cent.; Marseau, 82 per cent. The Duquesclin will be completed at Rochefort, and two other vessels begun. Of gunboats, the Acheson, Fusée, and Mitraille will be completed, and the following advanced: Cocotte and Flammé, 90 per cent.; Phlégeton, 51 per cent.; Styx, 44 per cent.; Grenade, 64 per cent. The English propose to expend \$2,981,240 less on twelve vessels, only two of which, the Colossus and Imperieuse, will be completed. The others will be advanced as follows: Warspite, 90 per cent.; Rodney, 66 per cent.; Hero, 25 per cent.; Camperdown, 38 per cent.; Howe, 56 per cent.; Anson, 34 per cent.; Benbow (?); Collingwood, 83 per cent.; Edinburgh, 73 per cent. This gives the French an excess of three vessels and eight gunboats. Quoting from Chief Engineer King's statement of 1880, that "Never since the application of steam propulsion to ships of war has the British Navy been relatively so strong as at the present time," the *Engineer* says

If this could be said up to 1880, it shows how rapidly circumstances may change. The French navy has been growing by leaps and bounds; breach loading guns are being introduced throughout; heavier guns are brought in, and thicker steel and compound armor are adopted, while Italy has pushed on her large ships so rapidly that in a table published by Krupp we find our own *Mycenae* and 20-ton guns listed at the lowest and of the scale, and not, as some Englishmen would fondly expect, at the highest. That a nation's fleet should drop behind is easily to be understood in some cases at a time of peace. Nothing is more natural than that should happen in the case of the United States of America. She has nothing to fear if she leaves other nations alone. At the present moment, it is true, her neighbors possess ships that might crush any of hers easily, but they might expect eventually to suffer severely from the consequences of such a victory that it is improbable in the highest degree that they would attempt to snatch it. The United States as a power may very probably be wise, up to a point, in her policy. We are induced to think that even in her case she is finding out that she was to the last. Still her position is a peculiar one, and she may

do safely what few Powers would venture to imitate. The case of England is also a peculiar one, but it is so, as being the opposite to that of America in most essential points. America is far removed from contact with dangerous and powerful nations. England, although an island, has possessions and interests bringing her into constant contact with some of the most ambitious and powerful nations that exist. America has an abundant supply of the necessities of life. England absolutely depends on her ships to bring them to her shores from remote parts of the world. Is there any one, it may be asked, who is jealous of America? On the other hand, is there any one who has not in some way reason to be jealous of England? If we were wholly passive our possessions would excite envy, so would the existence of our trade; but their existence in truth renders it impossible to be wholly passive.

EXIT JUNIOR ENSIGN.

We congratulate the holders of commissions as junior ensigns in the Navy upon the prospect before them. The passage by the House, on Saturday last, of the bill abolishing this most anomalous grade give a reasonable assurance of the success of the scheme which has been so long on foot and which we have so frequently urged, to give to graduates of Annapolis, after six years' service, a rank equal to that attained by the graduates of West Point in four years. The status of the junior ensign is but little improved over that of the extinct grade of midshipmen. As we have heard it said by a twenty-six year old holder of the former grade "he had now a jackass commission which entitled him to answer 'Ay, ay,' instead of 'No, no,' when coming alongside at night and to the use of the starboard instead of the port side ladder; not a very great gain, it must be confessed." Viewed in one light it might indeed be said to be a loss, for he still had to perform the same duties and if called upon to be a watch and division officer he could not (legally) be admitted to the ward room, but was still a steerage officer. Now, however, this will be changed, if the Senate passes this bill, as we have no doubt it will do. Not by any means the least that can be said in its favor, is the equalization of rank that takes place under its provisions and by which the graduated line officer is placed on a level, so far at least as that is concerned, with his brother of the engineer or marine corps.

The work of excavating for the foundation of the west wing of the State, War and Navy Department Building has been completed, and workmen will shortly commence laying the foundation. This, and the central connecting wing, cannot be built too soon to suit the convenience of the officials of the three Departments. Demands for additional space have been made by almost all the bureau officers. The Advisory Board has been the most urgent in its appeals. A board was recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to look up larger quarters for them. The board, consisting of all the bureau officers of the Navy Department met some days ago, and with the exception of one dissenting vote, agreed that the compact rooms in the Bureau of Navigation were the only suitable quarters that could be conveniently spared for the Advisory Board. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation was the dissenting member, and is preparing a minority report. The majority report has been handed in. In the event of the Advisory Board being assigned the rooms above mentioned the quarters now occupied by them will be turned over to Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, who has been occupying a desk in the Bureau of Steam Engineering ever since he was appointed superintendent of the three buildings.

An evidently inspired article in the Paris *Temps* expresses the opinion that just as France began in Tunis by settling the Tunisian debt, so Mr. Gladstone, after making Egypt solvent, will enter more resolutely on the path of Egyptian reorganization. He will no longer have the same repugnance to a virtual Protectorate, and the army, magistracy, and civil service will be more openly placed in English hands. There will still, however, be the same protests of the temporary character of British intervention, and the same talk—with perfect sincerity on Mr. Gladstone's part—of the happy moment when Egypt can be left to govern herself. Perhaps five or ten years will even be fixed as the period of the occupation, but meanwhile Egypt will really be a British dependency. This accords with the view of England's probable policy which was presented in the JOURNAL of May 17.

In firing the Pneumatic Gun from Fort Hamilton, at a target on the Fort Wadsworth side, a shot weighing 20 pounds passed over the target and went under the muzzle of a 15 inch gun. It struck one of the middle transoms of the chains, made a hole through the plate, at the same time tearing off the plate at both ends. The iron point of the projectile, weighing 5 pounds, then detached itself, flying up into the moat of Fort Tompkins, a vertical distance of about 100 feet and horizontally about 100 yards. Had the shot been charged with dynamite, it would have probably dismounted this gun and laid *hors de combat* most of the

cannoneers of that section of the battery. The pressure used was only 510 pounds per square inch. With a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch, a penetration of armor of at least four inches can be expected at a range of one mile, without considering the action of the accompanying charge of dynamite. The gun and engines are to be removed to Fort Lafayette immediately, and will there be tested with dynamite in the projectiles.

As Friday of this week, Decoration Day, is made by the law of the State of New York a legal holiday, we send the JOURNAL to press a day earlier than usual to enable those connected with our office to properly observe the day. As business will be suspended on that day in Congress and in the Departments, there will be little to report a day later.

It is an admirable custom that sets apart one day in the year to recall the memory of those who were faithful even unto death; to celebrating their virtues in the spirit recommended by the Greek Plutarch, nearly two thousand years ago, "not in grieving ourselves for them, but in paying respect to their fame by honorable remembrance. For no good man deserves elegies, but panegyrics; and we should rather celebrate his loss by an honorable remembrance, than lament it; and offer up rather first fruits of joy to the Gods, and not tears which sorrow extorts from us."

"The laws of our country," says Plutarch, speaking of his own day, "teach us that it is an impious thing to lament for those whose souls pass immediately into a better or more divine state. Wherefore, let us comply with the custom in outward and public behavior, and let our interior be more unpolluted, pure and holy." Is not this, in spirit at least, the meaning of the law which bids us turn from our usual avocations to decorate the graves of our dead heroes on the day held sacred to the memory of their virtues, their patriotism and their sacrifices?

It is probable that no action will be taken in the Swain Court of Inquiry case until next week, as the proceedings are very voluminous, filling several hundred pages. Secretary Lincoln will, of course, carefully review the whole, before making up his mind as to what course he will pursue. As the questions involved in this inquiry are in a fair way of official decision we have not thought it advisable to express an opinion in the matter, contenting ourselves with presenting enough of the evidence to enable each one to form his own judgment.

The evidence of General Rochester in the case, has raised some inquiry as to the exact warrant he had for the statement that the practice of duplicating pay accounts was common among officers in Washington when he went there. Officers stationed in Washington, who do not favor the practice, are not willing to be included in the drag net of such a statement, and think the Paymaster General should have been more exact and definite in his statement, so that condemnation should fall where it belongs. This case is one to which the maxim should apply, "Let each tub stand on its own bottom."

ANOTHER large batch of petitions were presented in the Senate on Tuesday, in favor of the bill extending the provisions of existing laws, relative to appointments in the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, to members of the Homopathic School of Medicine. This bill has not yet been considered by the Committee on Civil Service, but in view of the large number of appeals that have been made for its passage, it is believed that some action will shortly be taken. There would seem to be no good reason why progress in medical science should not be recognized in the Army and Navy, as well as elsewhere.

MR. HASKELL was before the House Military Committee again on Tuesday to further explain the merits of the multi-charge gun. He asks the Committee to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of three guns on his system, one to be built with the pockets all on one side, and the other two with pockets on either side. The Committee seems to be favorably disposed toward his proposition, but, recognizing the difficulty of getting the appropriation he asks for through this session, will, probably, not recommend it.

THE Bill introduced on Monday by Mr. Cox, prohibiting deposits in New York Harbor provides:

Fourth—That the President shall designate and appoint from the Corps of Engineers of the United States, a suitable and efficient officer, who shall be known as the superintendent of the harbor of New York, whose duty it shall be to grant permits and to establish a system to prevent and detect transgressions of the act.

BILLS were introduced in both houses of Congress on Monday, appropriating \$100,000 for the enlargement and improvement of Newport Barracks. Several influential persons from Newport are in Washington urging the adoption of the project. They have been in consultation with the officials at the War Department, who they state are anxious and willing that this post should be enlarged, and a full regiment of soldiers be stationed there. It is understood that the Lieutenant General of the Army will recommend to Congress the importance of making the appropriation asked for.

WHAT can be done with the Service rifle in the hands of a skilful marksman is shown by the fact that an officer of the Army at Creedmoor, on May 23, made 49 out of a possible 50 at 1,000 yards. There was at the time a bright sun, and a fish-tail wind, so that the conditions under which the score was made were by no means favorable.

We observe from a recent target practice report that Captain Moses Harris, 1st Cavalry, of the Presidio of San Francisco, has been doing some excellent shooting at the 900 yard range.

THE matter of the location of a summer camp for the troops at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry seems yet undecided. Point Lookout, Md., and Colonial Beach, Va., places thought of, having proved unacceptable in some respects.

A COMMITTEE from Baltimore visited Washington, this week, to urge the construction of the Hydrographic Office in the former city. Similar committees are to go from Philadelphia and New York.

SATURDAY of this week, May 31, being the twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., a reunion will be held there, at which gray as well as blue will assist.

MR. ROBINSON, of Ohio, presented in the House on Wednesday resolutions adopted by the Coleman Asbury Post, Department Ohio, G. A. R., remonstrating against the passage of the bill to retire General Grant. These resolutions set forth the fact that General Grant received for his services as President the magnificent sum of \$300,000, and that the citizens of New York and Philadelphia gave him \$250,000, from which he derives an annual income of \$15,000, and that he retired from the Army of his own free will, sound "in body and health," and that his retirement would be "an outrage on the memory of those gallant comrades who fell in the front and whose widows are to-day eking out a miserable existence on the beggarly sum of \$8 per month" and "upon his maimed and crippled comrades whose small pensions are no just compensation for the loss they have sustained; upon the 10,000 soldiers who are receiving sums ranging from \$2 to \$6 per month for disabling and permanent injuries to health, as well as upon the many thousands of soldiers, who, like General Grant returned home sound in body and in health, and who are too manly and patriotic to ask for or even expect a pension. In conclusion it is

Resolved, That we consider the whole system of the retirement of Army officers of sound body and health (both military and civil) as pernicious and detestable, and is pernicious of monarchy, and the entering wedge for the ultimate overthrow of those principles for which our revolutionary fathers so patiently and successfully fought.

The presentation of these resolutions in Congress is one of the various indications we have observed of late of a disposition to bring the retired list of the Army into question. It results from the attempt to make that list a house of refuge for those who have left the Army to try their chances in civil pursuits, and found the battle of life going against them. The argument which is urged in behalf of the restoration of any one of these officers, if it proves anything, proves altogether too much. Once admitted, its inevitable tendency is to overload the retired list so that it will break down from its own weight. For this reason we have not been disposed to favor these applications for reappointment to the Army, for the purpose of retirement, however exceptional the merits of any particular case might seem to be.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The Board of which Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Cav., is President, will visit the National Armory and Watervliet Arsenal in the execution of its duties (S. O. H. Q. A., May 28.)

Leave for four months, to take effect June 30, is granted Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav. (S. O. H. Q. A., May 28.)

Capt. John McIlvray, 2d Art., having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O. H. Q. A., May 28.)

The station of Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, is changed from Vicksburg to Memphis (S. O. H. Q. A., May 28.)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than June 1, on public business relating to the Pay Department (S. O. H. Q. A., May 28.)

THE AFFAIRS OF GRANT AND WARD.

The affairs of the bankrupt firm of Grant and Ward continue to be the chief topic of interest in the daily papers. Mr. Ward has been incarcerated in Ludlow St. jail on a civil process, and was at one time reported to be preparing for publication a full statement of the operations of the firm of which he was the guiding genius. At last, however, he appears to have suspended his efforts in this direction. Mr. James D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank, and a member of the firm of Grant and Ward, was also arrested on a civil process, but released on bail. Since his arrest he has published some correspondence between himself and General Grant for the purpose of showing that he loaned the money of the bank of which he was President to the firm of Grant and Ward on the faith of certain supposed Government contracts, for the genuineness of which he avowed he had General Grant's guarantee.

In the first letter dated July 5, 1882, Mr. Fish suggested that perhaps it would be well for him and Gen. Grant to exercise little more supervision over the business Grant and Ward.

In this letter, after mentioning the fact that he had endorsed and negotiated notes of Grant and Ward to the amount of \$200,000, he went on to say:

These notes, as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the Government contracts.

The next day he received two replies from Gen. Grant. The first, which was in the general's own handwriting, was as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, July 6, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. FISH: On my arrival in the city this A. M., I find your letter of yesterday, with a letter from Thos. L. James, Pres. of Lincoln N. Bank, and copy of your reply to the letter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant and Ward is the same as mine. If you desire it, I am entirely willing that the advertisement of the firm shall be so changed as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week, I have a large accumulated mail to look over and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you to-day. But if I can, I will go before 3 o'clock. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

The second letter, which was written by a clerk in the office of Grant and Ward and signed by Gen. Grant at Ferdinand Ward's request, was sent to Mr. Fish at a later hour on the same day. It is in these words:

NEW YORK, July 6, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. FISH: In relation to the matter of discounts kindly made by you for account of Grant and Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring. Yours very truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Fish, up to the time of this affair, has had the reputation of being a very shrewd and careful man of business. He explains that Mr. Ward had told him that Gen. Grant knew all about the matter of the Government contracts, but that, owing to the fact that he was a candidate for the Presidency, and for other obvious reasons, he could not be expected to speak of them openly. With this explanation from Ward, it is not surprising that Mr. Fish should put the interpretation upon Gen. Grant's letters, which he did. At the same time, it does not follow that Gen. Grant took the same view of them, and the general is reported as saying that Mr. Ward had assured him that the firm of Grant and Ward did not represent that they were engaged in any such contracts. Indeed the general appears to have forgotten the existence of the letters altogether.

Mr. Fish reports that when he asked Ward through whose influence he got these contracts or bought them "he gave me to understand that Senator Chaffee, Gen. Grant, President Arthur and various people who had political power were assisting him. He told me directly that President Arthur was in with him on some of those contracts."

Gen. Sheridan was also reported to have a hand in these contracts by the veracious Ward, who appears to have caught his gudgeons with a very bare hook, their avaricious appetites being skilfully excited.

A schedule of the debts and liabilities of the members of General Grant's family make an imposing disclosure. Those of Frederick D. Grant amount to \$2,215,066.67, with assets of unknown value, but nominally worth \$1,990,013.83. The schedules in the assignments of Jesse R. Grant show: Debts and liabilities to amount to \$95,429, assets nominally worth \$131,950.50. The liabilities of the firm of Grant and Ward are given in detail, amounting in all to \$12,449,537.50. Mr. Stephen B. French, President of the New York Board of Police, summed up the case tersely when he said as reported: "There are blunders that approach a crime. I was one of the 306 and have my medal, but I didn't like to see Grant go into Wall Street. A man who had held the offices and been honored as he had should not have lent even his presence to Wall Street. No one will ever believe that he knew what was being done with his good name there, but he ought not to have been there. Why, I was told about this 'contract' business months ago. I thought there might be something in it. I was told the profits were large. But I couldn't find out what the contracts were. There was an air of mystery about it that was very engaging to some people. It didn't catch me. I went over to Washington and investigated the claim about contracts and found it all bosh. So I didn't bite."

AN EARLY LIFE PRESERVER, 1807.

HOW TO MAKE OLD CORKS USEFUL.

The following account of a Marine Spenser, presented to the Royal Humane Society of London by Mr. Knight Spencer, I find in the *American Shipmaster's Daily Assistant*, published in Portland, Me., by Daniel Johnson, in 1807:

The Marine Spenser is a girdle of a diameter to fit the body; six inches broad, composed of 800 old tavern corks strung upon a strong twine, well lashed together, covered with canvas, and painted in oil, so as to make it water proof. Two tapes or cords, about two feet long, must be fastened to the back of the girdle, with loops at the ends. Another tape or cord, about three feet long, in the middle of which a few corks are strung, covered with canvas, and painted as above, must also be fastened to the back of the girdle. Two pins of hard wood, three inches long and half an inch in diameter, must be fastened to the front of the girdle, one to the upper and the other to the lower part, by a tape or cord about— inches long. When the Marine Spenser is to be used, slide it from the feet close up to the arms; bring the two tapes or cords one over each shoulder, and fasten them by loops to the pins on the upper part of the front of the girdle; bring the other tape or cord between the legs and fasten it to the other pin.

A person thus equipped, though unacquainted with swimming, may safely trust himself to the waves, for he will float head and shoulders above the water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

A Marine Spenser constructed as above and covered with strong canvas, unpainted, will have nearly the same buoyancy, though more liable to damage from the effect of sea water.

I send you the foregoing as a contribution to the history of life saving expedients, and to show that "cork jackets," which are now required by law, are not a new thing. P.

SOME NAVAL ARGUMENTS AND FACTS.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., favors the *National Republican* with some historical statements concerning the important services rendered by the Navy, in time of peace, his purpose being to show that the Navy has other duties than those incident to actual war. The Navy, as the Admiral well says, "is the police of the seas, as much as policemen are the guardians of safety and order in the cities. Wherever there are American interests and American residents abroad there should be American men-of-war to show themselves occasionally, and American merchants, ministers, and consuls should know at all times where an American man-of-war could be found."

In proof of this he cites the experience of the U. S. *Fulton* in the West Indies in the spring of 1858, when a revolutionary party at Tampico detained American vessels under their guns to compel the payment of illegal duties, and imprisoned one spunky captain who gave the rebellious Mexicans a piece of his mind. Gen. Gaza, of the besieging forces hadn't an idea that there was an American man-of-war within a thousand miles of Tampico when he committed these high-handed proceedings, and he was greatly astonished when the *Fulton* made her appearance. It does not always matter, reasons the Admiral, so much about the size of a man-of-war on hand on these occasions. A six or eight gun vessel may suffice; will often effect the service required quite as well as a frigate. What is necessary is the sight of the American ensign and pennant, backed by a few guns.

Then there was the revolution of September, 1873, at Panama, when the commander in chief of the United States naval forces on the Pacific happened to be at Panama just in the "nick of time," with two good sized men-of-war, the *Pensacola* and *Bonita*, and upon his own responsibility landed two hundred and fifty men—seamen and marines—to protect the Panama railroad station and the custom house.

These are a few instances, Admiral Almy says, "of which the writer is cognizant of what the Navy does in time of peace. Scarcely a naval officer of moderate experience and length of service but has witnessed similar scenes in different parts of the world. They do not attract the attention of the public, and naval officers are not apt to blow their own trumpet."

He refers also to the more generally known Costa affair, for which Captain Duncan Ingraham, U. S. N., commanding the *St. Louis*, received a medal from Congress, and the attack upon the barrier forts at Canton, by Capt. (afterwards Rear Adm'l) Andrew H. Foote, in the *Portsmouth*; the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry, and the naval expedition to Paraguay in 1852, and finally the enforcement by General Jackson, in 1852, of a demand against the Neapolitan government growing out of the confiscation of American merchant vessels when Murat was King of Naples. Of this Admiral Almy says:

Commodore Daniel T. Patterson (who commanded the naval forces and co-operated with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans) was at this time commander-in-chief of the United States Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of three fifty-gun frigates and three twenty-two gun corvettes. The writer of this was a midshipman in the squadron. It was arranged that one ship at a time should make her appearance at Naples. The commodore went in first, and a week after another ship arrived. Mr. Nelson then made the demand as directed by his Government. It was refused. At the end of a week a third ship appeared, and so continued. The Neapolitan Government became alarmed, began to look at the condition of the forts; mounted additional guns, built sand batteries, and kept up a constant drilling of their troops. When the fifth ship arrived the government gave in, and acknowledged the claim, and ordered it to be paid just as the sixth ship entered the harbor. The amount wasn't so large—about \$350,000—but there was a great principle involved. This money was owing to owners, captains, and crews of American merchant vessels, whose property had been illegally and unjustly taken from them. And it may be asked when and whether they would ever have received it had it not been for the United States Navy. This fully illustrates one of Nelson's maximes: "To negotiate with effect a naval force should always be at hand."

In a recent letter to the *New York Herald* another naval officer, who does not give his name, shows how national economy, as well as national honor, will be promoted by having an effective Navy. It is perhaps but natural, he says, "that people of little education, who have seen little of the world and who have not read history intelligently, should know little of the Navy, its duties, and the necessity of keeping it up in time of peace as a school for the education and preparation of officers and men for the emergencies of war. Living inland, the mass of our people take little interest in such matters, and their ideas are too often circumscribed by the limited circle within which they pass their lives. But it is also remarkable how much ignorance is manifested regarding naval matters by people who enjoy the reputation of being highly educated and intelligent. The questions which they often put to naval officers cause their ignorance to be painfully apparent, and it is with feelings more of sorrow than of anger, perhaps, that the officer attempts to enlighten them on the subject."

Following this he presents facts and statistics, familiar to our readers at least, to prove that a navy at the beginning of the rebellion would have enabled us to bring the war to a close in at least one year, saved 400,000 lives and \$5,000,000,000—a sum sufficient to build up and maintain such a navy as we need to-day for 250 years.

He presents the following statement of the cost of the war, so far as it is represented by the debt incurred, the interest paid, to be paid and the pensions:

Increase of debt, 1861-2.....	\$770,000,000
Increase of debt, 1863-5.....	2,000,000,000
Interest paid since the war.....	1,850,000,000
Pensions paid since the war.....	600,000,000
Interest yet to be paid.....	525,000,000
Pensions yet to be paid.....	625,000,000

Total.....	\$6,370,000,000
327,000 Union soldiers.....	
200,000 Confederate soldiers.....	
Grand total.....	

"I cannot compute," he says, "the value in dollars and cents of the 527,000 human lives lost in the civil war, but I leave that to the economical friends of those who fell, many of whom, as wise political economists, now hold that a navy is a useless expense. They must put in the price and foot up the bill, while I go on and prove to them that a navy at the beginning of the rebellion would have prevented this sacrifice of fathers, brothers and sons. So much for the no-navy policy."

Besides this, "we have paid since the war \$1,200,000,000 to foreign ship owners for freightage and passage money, and will pay many millions more before our commerce recovers what it has lost. All these things a navy would have prevented, and these items, if calculated and added to the above funeral expenses, would constitute a sum which would support a navy until the next glacial epoch."

He scouts the idea of the possibility of preventing war by arbitration: "Of course England arbitrated, simply because she didn't dare risk a fight, and for no other reason under the sun. Read Justin McCarthy's 'History of Our Own Times' and see what a bitter pill it was for the English people. No man of ordinary sense can read English history intelligently and induce himself to believe that England would have arbitrated had the present disparity then existed between the naval forces of the two Powers. Should a question of such importance arise to day between this country and England there would be no arbitration. We would be compelled to knuckle down for the sake of economy. Arbitration is possible between Powers of equal strength, and not between the weak and the strong, except when other nations step in and compel it."

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The letter of your correspondent, "S." as to the possibility of making the required scores for sharpshooters by General Sheridan's order, was no surprise. The question has never been raised by those who are marksmen. Capt. Trotter, to my knowledge, has been making for years these long range scores, and been so reported in orders of Department of Missouri. Many others have done the same, so that the standard required was known to be possible by Gen. Sheridan before he issued his order. The information given by "S." was valuable as to getting on the target, and new use of wind gauge, holding on, or off, and if target was missed going "for dirt" or shooting low.

There is no doubt that for long range shooting the Texas grip is best. This seems to be little known, but when it is this grip is adopted and never given up. Lying on your back, left leg is passed between gun and aline, above knee, stock is pulled well back, and left hand, back up, is put on top, and fingers over heel of the butt, the neck or lower part of head rests in hollow and on back of left hand; the right elbow rests on ground, fingers of right hand on stock and back of hammer (sort of reversed) and thumb on trigger. The gun being away from you can lay in that position all day with great steadiness. Using a small level on breech block to teach men how to level their pieces is most important.

I find in many cases men are desirous of learning, but officers don't know themselves or care to learn, and work, and hard work it is, and intelligent work is the foundation of success. On the range when a man fires coach him, study the wind, sun, etc., and fix your wind gauge and elevation by some rule; keep a record of all these elements.

To find the velocity of wind, having no anemometer, stand 88 feet, or 1-60th of a mile, from the gun being fired, in direction of smoke blowing, and parallel to line of fire; note the number of seconds from firing to first portion of smoke crossing your line of sight; divide 60 by this, and the quotient will be velocity of wind in miles an hour; or stand 44 or 22 feet, divide as above, and multiply by 2 or 4. Tables then show the value of a point on wind gauge.

The cry comes, give us a "rest." Gen. Sheridan's order gives you that rest. He says: These are the scores required for marksmen, first class and sharpshooter, etc. Make them, and you have a rest. Every man knows when a marksman, he goes on range no longer; but if he wants to be a sharpshooter, and has the ammunition, the same rule applies. Good conscientious gallery practice, pointing and aiming, in the different positions, and intelligent action in the range, will make all the marksmen you want. Neglecting this will not, except in a few individual cases, who work by themselves.

If a company commander has good weather, let him shoot all his allowance, if necessary, in one or two months; don't hamper him by orders, but let him know certain results are required and expected. Grant no furloughs, or leaves of absence, or indulgences, to enlisted men or officers who fail to have a certain figure of merit or class standing. Soldiers incapable physically, or from no fault of their own, from shooting or making fair scores to be discharged. At the end of target year, every company commander whose company has not a first class figure of merit—and that is not too much—to be tried by Court-martial for neglect of duty; and I may add post commanders, also, who are often more to blame, by not giving companies necessary means, time, or encouragement. Those who have marksmen's or sharpshooter's figure of merit to be mentioned in General Orders.

We have a small Army, and it should be a model one for all our militia organizations, who are now far ahead of us in target practice, and this with less time to devote to practice on the range.

X.

COLONEL WM. C. WISE, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence for one month, and will visit Pittsfield, Mass., with his family, for the purpose of recruiting his health after the attack of yellow fever.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE PROPOSED VETERAN RESERVE.

The endeavors of all practical military men are in the direction of elevating the State troops into an efficient body of soldiers, well disciplined and managed, and ready to be used in case of an emergency. The progress made in this direction during the last few years indicated the prospect of a speedy solving of the difficult problem, but if the bill for the legalization of the Veteran Associations as independent separate bodies with semi-military organization becomes a law, much of this progress resulting from the weeding out of the Guard, the introduction of camps, etc., will be lost.

As the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a member of three societies composed of Veterans, he cannot well be accused of any hostility to Veterans, *per se*. But the JOURNAL is now as it always has been, unalterably opposed to the organization of our veterans for anything but benevolent or social purposes. Let them meet together and recall their experiences of the older times; sing the stirring war songs that enlivened the camp and the march, but let those of them who are no longer in the service leave active duty to younger men, whose avowed still centres in their limbs, and not in their stomachs. It is contrary to sound military principles to maintain any military organization as such, which is not directly in the line of military subordination to authority.

The business of war, in all of its forms, is much too serious to be made a means of personal glorification, and we are unalterably opposed to giving to bodies whose primary object is juketting and the promotion of good fellowship—all proper enough in their place—the right to deal in military titles or to bestow military honors of any sort.

Giving a man the position of Colonel puts on him a responsibility which may lead to disaster in times of action and danger. The people have a right to expect proper training and experience in those to whom their lives and property are entrusted in an emergency, and ask that military responsibility should not be entrusted to men who are not even compelled to go through the ordeal of passing an Officers' Examining Board.

Only active young men, capable of undergoing the fatigues and hardships of actual service and willing to submit to discipline, can be of use to the State, and that such cannot be obtained, under the terms of the bill creating this reserve, appears at the first glance. The bill provides:

Said battalions or associations shall have power to make and adopt a constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations for the admission of members and their government, the election of their officers and their duties, the suspending or expelling of their members, the safekeeping of their property and funds, the adoption of a bill of dress for uniforms, and from time to time to alter, repeal, or revise such constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations.

This puts the entire management of the organization into the hands of the veterans themselves, without control or responsibility to any superior authority, and is wholly opposed to military usages; and, under this act, no organization could ever be of service to the public. If, as is claimed, the organization is to be held for duty under certain circumstances, why should not its by-laws conform to the military code and be approved in the same manner as in the National Guard, and why should not the uniform be subject to approval, at least to such an extent as to secure its fitness for practical work?

Par. 3. Said battalions shall be known by the numerical designation of the regiments of which they are veterans, with the words "veteran reserve" added.

To this the regiments very properly object, and their reasons have been plainly stated in the circular issued by the colonels and brigade and division commanders some time ago. The attachment of a body with a complete independent organization of its own to an active regiment can only result in detriment to the latter, and would immediately cause confusion and unnecessary friction. Two colonels to a regiment are worse than none at all. The proposition is therefore not practicable, and can only damage the active guard.

Sec. 4. The Governor is hereby authorized to issue veteran reserve commissions to all officers of the veteran reserve of the National Guard of the State of New York, upon the filing with the Adjutant General of a certificate by the preceding officer, at the meeting at which the election was had, of the result of the election of the respective officers, held under the constitution and by-laws of their organizations, but no commission shall issue to any officer under this act of a higher grade or rank than colonel.

This provides for the indiscriminate appointment to responsible positions without a regard to fitness.

In order to become a colonel a man would only have to worry through his first enlistment as a private, join the veterans at discharge, be a good fellow, get himself elected colonel, and become clothed with all the honor attached to the position without its responsibilities, and without experience or ability to fit him for the proper execution of his office. Where commissions are given it is no more than fair to the people that those who are clothed with power should be qualified to exercise it, and this can be proven only in the manner established in the Guard. Those aspiring to military commissions should at least be officially accredited with the possession of the requisite knowledge of handling men in times of danger.

Sec. 6. The said veteran reserve shall be subject to the orders of the Governor of the State in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, so far as to take the place of the active regiment to do military duty in their absence, in the cities or towns in which the organizations of which they are veterans are located or belong.

Sec. 7. In case the said veteran reserve of any regiment is called into active service by the Governor of the State, as provided for in this act, they shall be subject to all the duties, requirements, benefits and penalties devolved upon or enjoyed by active regiments, under the military code of the State of New York.

The service which could be rendered by the veterans under

par. 6 and 7 is only illusory, as they are unarmed and untrained, and without such discipline as is required on stern occasions. Only subject to the orders of the Governor, who is generally not a military man and not on the spot to give orders in person, even if qualified to do so, the services of the veteran reserve could not be rendered with that promptness which is required in times of danger.

Under these circumstances, the legalization of a corps of this description would neither be a support to, nor an improvement on, the force as at present organized; on the contrary, it would retard the development of the Guard and put a premium on play-soldiering, and lower the profession of arms in the estimation of the public.

At the time of writing this article the bill had not yet received the signature of the Governor, and we hope that the military advisers of the Governor will succeed in withholding his signature from this pernicious bill.

If, however, the matter is already gone beyond remedy, then, in order to complete the circus, we advise the enrollment of a detachment of female colonels of the Salvation Army as *videantes* in short dresses for the amusement of the old gentlemen, and the enlistment of a squad of Broadway Indian chiefs as scouts, and when this has been accomplished the Governor can come before the public with "a guard as is a National Guard."

ARMORY DRILL AND BATTLEFIELD PRACTICE.

A WARTER in a German military periodical directs attention to the discrepancy between the results of firing with breech-loaders on the drill ground and in target practice, as compared with the statistics of battlefields, as showing how little we can judge as to what is to be expected of modern infantry on the field of battle. "An advancing line of sharpshooters," he says, "is composed neither of stoics nor of machines, but of a mass of excited humanity, who, partly by ambition and partly through the force of discipline, are impelled against a murderous fire from breech-loaders. The excitement increases with every moment, the leader, besides watching the enemy, has to keep a constant lookout on his own men to prevent straggling, for which generally there is ample opportunity and strong temptation. Meanwhile the lines approach, the fire rattles, bullets whistle and hit in close proximity, in various parts of the line excitement gets the better of judgment, and several shots are fired without deliberation or aim. The line halts, the men lie down, and immediately the rattle of the fire begins; in many places muzzles point heavenwards, the commander abandons himself to moderate the aimless fire, to regulate the sighting, and to regain control over his excited men and get them again in hand. Bullets hit with increasing frequency and proximity, the wounded shout or groan, triggers are pulled the very moment when men are hit; excitement, noise, and powder-smoke in every direction."

As will be seen from our report on the 22d Regiment drill on Governor's Island, in last week's issue, the beginning of the skirmish drill was characterized by considerable confusion and excitement, and the manner in which both officers and men went at it was in marked contrast to their work at the very same exercises in the armory. The men knew what to do, but the novelty of the surroundings, the absence of the smooth floor and the guiding walls of the armory, and the lack of practice in judging distances, had a confusing effect, which it took quite a while to overcome. Defects due to similar causes also appeared at the drill of the 23d at the Marine Barracks. These incidents demonstrated more plainly than anything that can be written or said the lack of preparation of the National Guard for real work and the insufficiency of armory instruction without a corresponding amount of outdoor exercise, and while looking at the drills in question the remarks quoted in the beginning of this article recurred to us as pertinent to the subject. If troops become excited and confused at an ordinary drill for no other reason than a change of locality, what will be the condition of affairs when suddenly called on to confront a treacherous foe, entrenched on both their flanks behind the protecting walls of massive buildings in narrow, inaccessible thoroughfares, with all the advantages of position in his favor? We thoroughly appreciate the sentiments expressed by a regimental commander (a practical, brave officer), in whose company we witnessed the drill, who became so much impressed with what he saw that he stated he actually dreads to be called on to face a mob at the head of a regiment, with the lack of field experience which characterizes the general run of our present New York organizations. Of course, our troops also are neither stoics nor machines. However brave they may be, they need experience as to how to proceed in actual work, and this it is impossible to give them with the present resources.

It is not, however, the soldiers who are to blame for this state of affairs; on the contrary, the whole fault rests with the State and city authorities, through their neglect to provide grounds on which the National Guard can gain the experience the lack of which is their greatest defect. Until the long promised parade ground is provided the New York city authorities must be held responsible for the want of preparation of the troops for cool and effective work in the face of their foe, and this piece of neglect will some day surely react on them. The regiments have been so long fed on empty promises that it is a surprising fact to see them still continue to provide means for their instruction at their own expense, which should be furnished them by the authorities for whose protection they are organized. Give the men opportunity to practically carry out the lessons received in the

armory. Until ample means for this are provided, it is not fair to expect efficient and thorough preparation for sudden emergencies.

GATLING GUNS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A GREAT deal of State money is annually expended to very little purpose in the maintenance and instruction of a number of light batteries, armed with old pattern, obsolete muzzle-loaders, which in time of riot would prove of little or no use. It is impracticable to manœuvre a horse battery in a narrow street, and the guns we have are too heavy and unwieldy, and they cannot be drawn and manœuvre by hand. The immediate field of action of the National Guard being the suppression of riots, the obsolete muzzle-loading field pieces now in the hands of troops should be replaced by Gatling's. This is the only piece of artillery which can be successfully manœuvre against a mob. These machine guns are light and easily handled, and, as is shown in the case of the 13th Regiment, no horses are required to manœuvre them. Their effectiveness against a mob has been proven before, and need not be specially referred to here further than to call attention to the necessity of having an appropriate number on hand at all points where National Guard troops are stationed.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

Although the Legislature has failed to pass the bill asking \$25,000 for the purpose of a New York encampment, it will nevertheless, take place this year at the old grounds near Peekskill. The work of putting the grounds in order was commenced, the advertisements for bids for the subsistence have been made, and it is the intention to open the camp about the 17th or 18th of June with the 14th Regiment. No official orders have as yet been issued.

THE LOUISIANA MILITIA CALLED OUT.

A NEW ORLEANS despatch of May 24 says: "The Adjutant General to-day ordered a battalion of the Washington Artillery and a battalion of the Louisiana Field Artillery to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice to the scene of the troubles in New Iberia. It is understood that considerable excitement exists in New Iberia, growing out of the contest for the judgeship of the 21st judicial district, between Gates, who claims that he has been elected, and Fontenell, the present incumbent."

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Enmann Clark.—The 7th has on its well-earned laurels since the close of the drill season and no military exercises have taken place lately with the exception of a street parade on Friday night, May 23. So far as numerical strength, military enthusiasm, and proficiency in drill and rifle shooting are concerned, it has attained a standard beyond anything in its history. It was contemplated to make a trip to Governor's Island, but the grounds there are too limited for the evolutions of a regiment which would turn out with a strength at least double that of the 22d on its recent field day, and the project, we regret to say, has on that account been abandoned. It has now been proposed to attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, on June 18, and as the proposal meets with favor in the regiment a trip to New Haven and Hartford on that day will no doubt take place.

Captain Conover, of Company A, congratulates his company in orders on their success during the season, and published a list of 28 members who have made the full quota of company and squad drills. The company expects to be ordered to Creedmoor during the early part of the season, and a full attendance on the occasion is enjoined. From a strength of 80 on April 1, 1883, it rose to 102 on April 1, 1884, while the number of marksmen increased from 26 in 1882 to 87 in 1883, and the average figure of marks in rifle firing from 65.61 in 1882 to 91.28 in 1883. This company won the Abel Trophy twice, and its total score in the five matches for the same exceeds that of any other company. In the athletic games it was well represented with 9 of its members as successful candidates during the games.

Col. Clark, in G. O. 5, of May 17, pays a handsome tribute to the memory of the late Brevet Col. Henry C. Shumway, who for nearly 30 years (1835-1863) commanded the 8th company of the regiment. Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith has been appointed a delinquency court, and the commissions of 2d Lieut. F. C. McLeewe, 1st Lieut. Frank Moon, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Willets, and the appointments of Left Guide W. H. Heisser and Color Bearer George C. Stow are announced. 1st Sergeant W. H. Crossman and Edward F. Young, Sergt. W. H. Francis, and Corp. A. Bertrand have been warranted.

The formation of the regiment on Friday, May 23, was witnessed by the Siamese Embassy. The regiment marched out with 10 commands of 32 files.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The bill appropriating \$125,000 for service uniforms for the National Guard passed the Senate May 14.

The Board of Armory Commissioners have unanimously decided to give the 22d Regiment a new armory. This announcement is considered equivalent to a clear gain of 200 recruits to the regiment. Major-General W. S. Hancock, in a letter to Col. Porter in reference to the recent drill of the 22d on Governor's Island, says: "Although not on the island during the whole time that the regiment was here, I observed it sufficiently long to be impressed with the steadiness of the men in ranks and their great proficiency in drill and other movements and exercises."

The 47th had an outdoor drill in street riot tactics on Tuesday, May 20.

The Old Guard will be the guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston on June 2.

It is an urgent duty for the Armory Board to provide the 8th Regiment with an armory without delay.

Captain Theodore Roosevelt, Co. B, 8th Regiment, on the completion of his legislative duties, was promptly at the armory on Thursday, May 22, where he inspected his company and attended its closing drill.

The Court of Inquiry on 71st Regiment matters has closed in business. There were four sessions. The officers concerned in the recent wholesale resignation were examined one after the other by the Judge-Advocate, but all that was elicited was the fact that a week or ten days previous to the forwarding of the resignations in bulk a meeting, attended by about a dozen or so of the malcontents, took place, when it was resolved to resign simultaneously, in order to force Colonel Vose into resignation or a court-martial or court of inquiry. This is the gist of all that has been accomplished. No inquiry into the general affairs of the regiment was made under the strenuous objections of Col. Vose's counsel (Meers, Harding and Miller) to any thing that

tended in that direction, as the terms of the order convening the Court specified nothing beyond an investigation into the conduct of the officers in regard to the tender of their resignations. We learn, however, from reliable authority, that the state of affairs in the regiment is utterly rotten, and that if something to mend matters and place the regiment upon an efficient footing is not done speedily, summary action will be taken at Albany. Colonel Vose, who has recently been bereaved by the loss of his wife, has taken a three months' leave.

Company B, 8th Regiment, Captain Theodore Roosevelt, gave a quite creditable exhibition on the occasion of the return from public business of the captain last week. The company generally turns out well numerically, and on this occasion had 16 files front in double rank. A neat series of company movements and a guard-mounting formed the exercises of the evening.

Quartermaster James F. Burrell, of the 7th Regiment, has resigned on account of the pressure of private business. The coming man will be Quartermaster-Sergeant John Long, who will certainly make an efficient officer in his new position.

The 8th appeared for the first time in white summer helmets on Decoration Day.

Captain W. H. Rorer, of Company E, 8th Regiment, has successfully passed the Examining Board.

The latest novelty in National Guard affairs is the organization of a "temperance company" in the 12th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant B. S. Barnard, who will doubtless be elected captain if the company is incorporated under the letter D, which is the intention. The advantage claimed by the regiment for an association of this sort consists in the fact that parents can be more readily induced to sanction the joining of their sons on account of the absence of temptation towards the beer shop, and the rapidity with which the ranks are filling up would seem to indicate the correctness of this view. The embryo company already numbers sixty members who are drilling on three nights each week with much energy. On Sunday, May 25, the whole company marched to Cooper Institute where a wholesale pledge of total abstinence was taken before the Rev. J. P. Newman. The New York Times refers to the matter as follows:

"Ardent spirits not only incline men to be desperately wicked, but they are bad for their pockets and ruinous to their livers; so there can be no doubt, that Company D, of the 12th Regiment, has done a good thing in swearing, in the presence of Dr. J. P. Newman, that it will never, never press the siluring but poisonous cup to its joint or several lips. Still, it seems to us that a stage performance, as a mere spectacle, this tableau with which the Manhattan Temperance Association closed its session at the Cooper Union was inferior to that gotten up on the spur of the moment by the pious Colonels of a volunteer regiment during the war. Order out Company G for baptism 'was the only 'stage direction' he gave, and the bragging chaplain of a rival regiment, for whose benefit the order was given, was obliged to confess that the steadiness with which the men underwent that somewhat sudden and unexpected 'conversion' spoke volumes for their thorough drill, if not for their devoutness and sincerity. Company D, of the 12th regiment, will keep its pledge inviolate, we trust, but we should feel a great deal more confident about that if each man had sworn off as the result of private conviction, and in a less ostentatious way."

We learn that Captains Burns and Murphy and Quartermaster Powers intend to join in the movement at an early date.

The 13th regiment drilled at Prospect Park on Saturday May 24, and was inspected in the State uniform on Tuesday, May 27.

The concert of the 17th Separate Co., Flushing, for the benefit of the army finishing fund on Friday, May 23, was a success socially and financially, the latter being principally due to the exertions of Corporal E. O. Gates, chairman of the arrangement committee. After the performance a banquet took place. The corner stone of the armory was laid on Decoration Day with befitting ceremonies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The resignation of Brigadier-General Joseph M. Clough, commanding 1st Brigade, has been accepted, and Colonel Daniel M. White, 2d Regiment, N. H. N. G., has been appointed Brigadier-General, to date May 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant-General Guthrie, in his last annual report, says that the transformation of the poorly organized, ill-disciplined force of 1873 into the present efficient body of State troops is entirely due to the efficiency and ability of his predecessor, General Latte. In 1873, he says, the National Guard consisted of twenty-one divisions (each with a major-general in command) and about 13,000 men—many of these divisions covering several counties, and with a force not equal to a colonel's command. Company organizations prevailed, there being but one or two regiments outside of Philadelphia, and these generally uniformed and drilled after their own fashion. There was no system in the authority and control exercised over the numerous organizations, and not much more than the semblance of law to enforce authority. Beginning his work with an inspection of the companies, all not up to the standard were mustered out. The divisions were reduced, the responsibility of officers and men was fixed, the office of Adjutant General systematized, the law amended, and the National Guard so established as a compact military body, that he found very little to do except continue the work begun by him. The active force is 8,000, and is so organized, as to equipment and instruction, that in a few hours' notice it could be marshaled for any service and, in any emergency, is available to the National Government for immediate service, without delay for equipment or instruction.

The 1st Brigade is most perfect in its organization, it being almost entirely located in Philadelphia, and the night school established by the commander, General Snowden, has been a means of thorough instruction of his staff in the duties of their offices—an advantage of which the remaining brigades, on account of their scattered condition, have been deprived; yet the report says that in camp the companies generally had the appearance of trained and disciplined soldiers, and met the requirements of inspection very satisfactorily. The greatest deficiency in the companies is the imperfect instruction of the recruit in the setting up and in the school of the soldier. But in every report of the Adjutant-General's attention has been called to the necessity of primary instruction to the recruit. Experience teaches that the regiment most careful in the instruction, commencing with the setting up through the school of the soldier, is the best. Men thoroughly instructed to include the school of the company and officers through the school of the battalion can go into camp, pitch tents, and be ready for every work. The carrying to camp of raw recruits for their first instruction is a great hindrance to the higher instruction which is the object of camp.

Gen. Guthrie doubts "whether the State derives any benefit from target practice as now conducted. The soldier is lost in the marksmanship. The various exercises in firing in the ranks, particularly by volley, will do the work required by the State."

He urges "the necessity for the substitution of the arms now in use by the National Guard for the same calibre in use in the Regular Army, so that requisitions for ammunition, of which there is never a full supply, could be filled from the nearest U. S. arsenals. He believes a more generous assistance from the National Government is necessary. The camp equipage ought to be supplied, and some assistance towards the cost of transportation and subsistence in camp. The National Guard of all States should be brought into closer relations with the United States Army, and should be uniformed in every particular with the United States Army. The Inspector General of each State should be an officer of the United States Army. Through him reports and returns could be made to the War Department, the same as would be required were the National Guard in active service. This would make the National Guard of all the States available to the General Government for immediate service, and would enable it to receive more substantial aid from Congress."

Reorganization not improvement of the staff departments is recommended.

We call especial attention to what is said about recruits in connection with camp and company duties as equally applicable to a large number of New York regiments; to the remarks on rifle practice, which are perfectly sound so far as the loss of the soldier in the marksmen is concerned; to the necessity of having

the National Guard of the whole country armed with guns of the same model as those issued by the U. S. Government, and of closer relations between the National Guard and the Army, and of practical, serviceable uniforms, and of more liberal support by the General Government. These views show Gen. Guthrie as a man who understands the needs of his soldiers, and their adoption by all of the Adjutant Generals of the various States would soon secure to the country an efficient body of State troops.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the 4th Regiment, O. N. G., at Cincinnati, has concluded its labors and the evidence shows that the regiment was not properly received at the depot by staff officer; that a better route to the jail should have been chosen; that the halt ordered by the guide should not have been made. These errors were, however, not an excuse for the conduct of the regiment. A small portion of the officers and men did their duty, but the following officers have damaging evidence against them: Colonel F. B. Mott, Dayton; Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Phillips, Hamilton; Adjutant William B. Anderson, Dayton; Captain W. H. Wooster, Co. B, Dayton; Captain Miller, Co. G, Hamilton; Lieutenant Charles H. Buckles, Co. E, Xenia; Lieutenant Charles W. Gunkle, Co. H, Germania; Lieutenant John Walters, Co. B, Dayton. From the evidence given it will be hard work for these men to hold their positions in the Guard.

F. G. S.

MAINE.

The second platoon of the 1st Battery of Light Artillery, stationed at Portland, has been disbanded, having fallen below the limit of strength.

The company of infantry recently recruited at Lewiston has been assigned to the 2d Regiment, with the letter D.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 9th Regiment paraded for drill on Boston Common, in heavy marching order, on Friday, May 30.

LIFE ABOARD THE THETIS.

A YOUNG sailor on board the United States steamer *Thetis*, Commander Schley commanding, wrote to friends in Baltimore under date of May 4: "Captain Schley and all the rest of the officers are No 1 men, and are doing all in their power to make all hands comfortable. We had inspection and prayers this morning, Captain Schley acting as chaplain. We were supposed to live on ship's rations until we got to St. John; but Mr. Sebree, our First Lieutenant, told the cook to take anything he wanted; so we had bacon, sausage, butter, eggs, apple butter, condensed milk, cheese, turtle soup, tea, beef tongue, and a 20-pound keg of figs."

"May 5.—They served out two cigars to each man, Sunday, with the compliments of Mr. Sebree. We were served a bag of hard tobacco and one pound of Lone Jack smoking tobacco and a briar-wood pipe. They served out our clothes just before we left. They gave us all four pairs of heavy cloth breeches, four blue overshirts, double-breasted, the button close under the chin; four suits of blue flannel underclothes, one pair of sea boots, three pairs of stockings, and a cap, for one year's wear; will furnish fur suits when we need them. We go from here (St. John) to Disco, west coast of Greenland.

"May 11.—It is blowing a gale of wind here from the East and raining, and I don't think we will leave until this evening or to-morrow morning. We were given another pair of boots (sealskin) and an E. Ginnar cap. We are through coaling ship, and have our sledge dogs on board—22 in number. I was ashore last night, and had a pretty good time of it. There were only five of us ashore out of the port watch; all the rest were quarantined. We did nothing but go from one store to another hunting for suspenders, mittens, shoe strings, tooth brushes, calico, toilet soap, mouth organ, and several other articles. All of us went to church this morning before we came off to the ship. I hear we will go to Upernivik from here, instead of Disco. This is mighty dreary place. There is nothing but high rocky cliffs and water. I have not seen such a thing as a tree since we got here."

PROVIDING FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

At the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Denver, Colo., in July, 1883, a committee of five was appointed to represent to Congress the necessity for establishing a Soldiers' Home west of the Mississippi. The result was the introduction of a bill for the purpose, H. R. 4696. This was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Military Affairs, May 15. In this report the committee show that of the 2,859,132 volunteer soldiers enrolled during the Rebellion (2,320,272 of them three years men), 284,037, or about ten per cent, were from States and Territories west of the Mississippi. It is estimated that of the total 1,200,000 are now living, 846,811 east and 283,189 west of the Mississippi. All of the four Homes for volunteers now existing are east of the Mississippi, and hence the necessity for another Home further west. Those now existing contained an average number of 6,792 inmates and relieved 14,704 persons during 1883. They are occupied up to their capacity, and the statistics of the past show that the net increase of inmates of existing Homes in the next four years will be from 800 to 1,000 more than for the preceding four years, unless there should be a change from present indications. There is no Home for sailors of the late war, and it is proposed to admit them to the new Home, the bill being amended accordingly. The committee say it is not thought that the admission or exclusion of sailors from this Home will prove of much consequence as a fact, for there are very few, if any, such in the trans-Mississippi country; but as a matter of principle, as well as sentiment, the committee are of opinion that honorably-discharged sailors ought to be treated as well as, and no worse than, soldiers; and it is gratifying to us to bear witness to the generosity of those who ask for this Home in that they lead the way to justice long deferred by asking that their comrades of the Navy shall be admitted equally with themselves. There were 121,954 sailors enlisted during the war, exclusive of soldiers transferred to the Navy. Of this number 1,804 were killed and 3,266 wounded, a total casualty list of 5,070. When these facts are taken into account, and also the merit of the services rendered, and the extraordinary gallantry of those rendering it, it is matter of wonder that their claim to recognition has slumbered for twenty years, and only now been awakened by men who are strangers to them.

It has also been the policy, heretofore, to care for only such ex-soldiers as can trace their disability to wounds, or disease contracted in the line of duty in service. This bill provides:

Sec. 5. That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion, or in any other war in which the United States has been engaged, who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall be admitted into this Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The committee, after full consideration and examination of the subject, are unanimously agreed that the policy of caring for all as indicated in this bill is the true policy and ought to be adopted at once by this Government, and on this point they submit the recommendations of the Board of Managers of existing Homes.

Of the 858,189 ex-soldiers west of the Mississippi, it is estimated by certain members of the committee that fully two-thirds are located in the four States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, the major part of the balance being in Minnesota, Dakota, and California, the residue in Colorado, on the Pacific slope, and in the South. The rosters of the States represented at the annual reunions of the veterans in the first four States named show that every loyal State is represented in those States by soldiers that enlisted from their home States and served through the war. As an evidence of the number of soldiers now in the State of Nebraska, at the last annual reunion held therein, at Hastings, at least one-half of the 40,000 people present were ex-soldiers.

It is estimated that there are from 1,894 to 3,119 disabled soldiers now living west of the Mississippi, and now entitled to care under existing laws, and suffering for the want of such care as those in the East are receiving, and have been, since 1867.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.

A FORT Preble correspondent writes to inform us that Ordnance Sergeant J. M. Brooks, U. S. A., will complete, on Friday of this week, May 30, his fiftieth year of active service in the Regular Army, and gives the following account of his military career:

Ripe in years, of long, faithful, and honorable service, he is still remembered and respected by many, chiefly among our older officers, most of whom are on the retired list, or else have preceded him on their final march to that better land we all hope for. Enlisted in Capt. C. A. Waite's Company H, 2d Infantry, May 31, 1834; was discharged March 31, 1837, being given two months on account of re-enlistment in same company; discharged again at enlistment at Fort No. II, East Florida, March 31, 1840; third enlistment, July 8, 1840, in Capt. Robert Anderson's Company G, 3d Artillery; discharged at Fort Moultrie, S. C., May 8, 1845; re-enlisted corporal, to date March 8, 1845, and appointed acting sergeant of ordnance at Fort Preble, Me., 1846, and discharged March 8, 1850; re-enlisted at Ord. Sergeant at Boston, Mass., March 8, 1850, and discharged January 8, 1855; re-enlisted same date, and discharged November 8, 1859; re-enlisted same date, 1860, at Fort Preble, Maine, as Ord. Sergeant, since which time he has served continuously, holding the same grade and station up to the present.

The apparent irregularity in the dates of enlistment and discharge is due to the custom then in vogue of granting soldiers two months or more time on re-enlistment. Sergeant Brooks served through the Seminole war in Florida, and through the Mexican war was present in the following battles: Siege of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the taking of the City of Mexico. Through all this time he has enjoyed good health and the ability to perform his duty within the last two years. April 26, 1882, he met with an accident which nearly deprived him of his life. Being detailed to destroy some condemned gunpowder, he removed it to the beach behind the fort, taking the customary precaution before setting fire to it. Just as it exploded a squall of wind burst upon him from the opposite direction, carrying the blaze to where the sergeant had sought shelter, setting fire to his clothes and hair, and scorching the skin of his hands and face. In this condition he had to grope his way to his quarters, about five hundred yards away, his eyebrows and eyelashes being all burned. The sergeant partially recovered his health and strength, with the exception of his feet and lower limbs, which are swollen and weak as to deprive him of the use of them.

I mention this case because it might bring before the public the simple justice a fair pension bill would be doing for the old soldier, who, having given his whole life to the service of his country, finds himself in his old age and infirmity without any provision for his declining days. Unless he can induce Congress to make a special provision for him, his future will be very uncertain.

For foreign armies a pension is given every soldier who has served a specified time honorably and faithfully, his pay being graded with his rank. Twenty-one years are required in the English service. Surely our rich country can afford to be generous, or at least just, to its small Army, who have conquered some of its richest territory, and aided in its early settlement and civilization.

RUNNING DOWN MERCHANTMEN.

A NAVAL OFFICER ANSWERS AN ACCUSATION.

"About the only vessels which stand in fear of our Navy are our merchantmen," I said, half seriously and half in jest, to a Navy officer the other day, writes a Washington correspondent to the *Troy Times*. One of the numerous cases of collision with a man-of-war was in my mind at the time. He seemed very glad of the opportunity, and went on to say:

"Yes, the newspapers are full of that sort of thing, and you would think the Navy made a business of running down schooners and brigs while their crews are asleep. The fact is, that we do well to sink as few as we do. These waterlogged old scows make a point of getting in our way. The ocean is covered with old craft, unable to earn their running expenses, and always heavily insured, in hopes that something will happen to send them to the bottom. In many cases the captain is part owner, and he likes nothing better than to get run into, so that he can lose his ship, and save the crew. This is especially the case if he can collide with a Government vessel, for then he gets his insurance and always wins a suit for damages. In lawsuits with juries in seaport towns, the Government always goes to the wall.

"Why, it has grown so notorious that one of the standing directions to sailing officers is to take to his heels rather than let a merchantman come near him. I remember being the executive of the *Mayflower*, a heavy iron vessel of 400 tons, on the way from Norfolk to Boston. Passing through Vineyard Sound we saw a large three-masted schooner in front of us, on which we were slowly gaining. When she was 400 yards ahead we were intending to pass her on the starboard, two or three hundred feet distant. It was a bright day, and the schooner's crew leaned over the rail watching us. When we were within a few hundred feet I happened to see their wheelman throw the spokes over, setting the schooner at right angles across our bows. Had I not seen him we should surely have cut her through. Quick as lightning I ordered our engines reversed and the helm put down. But an iron propeller cannot be handled like a yacht, and we only escaped the schooner's stern by about 20 feet. They did it purposely, and if I had not happened to see their wheelman, the Government would have had damages to pay and I should have been court-martialed.

"Last winter Lieut. Sebree, who is in the Greely Relief Expedition, was taking the *Pinta* down East. One evening, when off Nantucket, the deck officer reported a brig ahead. Sebree went on deck and ordered the *Pinta* kept off a point, so as to pass. There was no more need of a collision than to run ashore. As he drew near, the brig changed her course, the vessels being plainly visible to each other. Thinking that she wanted to ascertain her locality or ask a question, he slowed up. When they were near enough to speak the brig sheered down across his bows. The *Pinta* was moving slowly, and at best answers her helm poorly. Sebree

tried to avoid colliding, and succeeded to the extent that the two only rubbed their sides, although not very gently. He hailed the brig and asked if any damage had been done. The only answer was curse. After lying there for a quarter of an hour and receiving no answer to repeated offers of assistance, he made steam and left. That night the brig sunk in deep water. The crew disappeared and could not be found at the trial, but her captain and mate went in and swore that the *Pinto* burst her sides open. Sebree went out with divers, but could not find the sunken *Tulip Ho.* If he had, a few sugar holes would probably have shown why she sank. But the brig's owner received \$16,000, twice her value, as damages. Sebree was court-martialed and sentenced to two years suspension. The sentence was remitted when the facts were all known.

"I have sailed to Europe, to Panama and California on the great steamship lines, and none of their ships are handled with such care as prevails in the Navy. But what are you going to do if with a heavy vessel you are sailing quietly along and some little craft runs right in front of you? That is done, repeatedly, and yet we are always called careless and inefficient."

THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL.

The effort of the Grand Army of the Republic organization to secure the passage of a bill giving to all honorably discharged officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Union Army who served not less than sixty days, a pension of \$8 a month during the remainder of their lives, is being prosecuted with great vigor. A Boston committee of the Grand Army appeared before the Committee on Invalid Pensions recently, and presented petitions from 1,000 Grand Army posts, representing all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, in favor of the Lovering bill. Two members of the committee made strong speeches, and they read extracts from letters received from the officers of something like one hundred Grand Army posts. The committee say that in a few weeks they will bring on another batch of petitions, and that, if necessary, they will bring 50,000 members of the Grand Army to Washington to labor personally with Senators and Representatives. From the *Sunay Post*, Newport, N. H., came the following:

"We heartily approve of the good work. Every man that enlisted and did his duty deserves \$96 a year, not for charity, but because he earned it. It was part of the contract."

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery the following ticket was elected: Commander, Bvt. Major-General Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander,

Bvt. Major-General Absalom Baird, U. S. A.; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, U. S. V.; Registrator, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kauflin, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Major Theophilus Gaines, U. S. V.; Com. Col. T. B. Hood, U. S. V.; Counselor, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George D. Baggie, U. S. A., and Cecil Clay, U. S. V.; Medical Director John Mills Browne, U. S. N.; Comptroller, Bt. Col. D. Evans, U. S. N.; Major-General Gray Goodloe, U. S. M. C. Among applications for membership to be considered June 4 are Capt. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N.; Capt. John McIlvray, 2d U. S. Art.; Capt. Jas. Chester, 3d U. S. Art., and Lieut. J. C. Scantling, 2d U. S. Art. This Commandery now numbers 254 members.

At the annual meeting of the California Commandery the following ticket was elected: Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander, Capt. John Irwin, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Thompson, U. S. V.; Recorder, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Smedberg, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Capt. C. Mason Kane, U. S. A.; Registrar, Bvt. Major-General August V. Kautz, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Bvt. Major-General P. Edward Connor, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Ass't. Frank, U. S. V.; Counselor, Alexander G. Hawes, U. S. V.; and Edward E. Kyre, U. S. V.; Major Charles N. Einwood, U. S. V.; Capt. Wm. H. Diamond, U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Edward Carlson, U. S. V. Gen. J. M. Schodt, U. S. A., has been transferred from this Commandery to that of Illinois. California now numbers 253 members.

HORSES AND HORSE SHOEING.

In Boston recently a very large and greatly interested audience congregated in Tremont Temple to listen to the lecture of Mr. G. B. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, on the rational management of the horse, which he delivered at the request of Governor Robinson and other prominent gentlemen. He said: "It horses are shod in vain, as some argue, there is the cost of shoeing wasted, the efficiency of the animal injured and the cutting short of his life, as it is said, 50 per cent., to be considered as brought upon man by civilization. There are in the United States between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 horses, which are shod at a cost of not less than \$10 or \$12 per year, which amounts to some \$125,000,000 or \$150,000,000, to which must be added the loss of the horse's time and his efficiency from the evils which follow this method of shoeing, and, more than that, the loss in cutting short his term of life." Mr. Russell here described the condition of horses in Mexico and Brazil, where shoeing and the diseases of which horse owners complain are practically unknown. He asked why it was all the evils noticeable in horses' feet to day come from shoeing, that X no longer referred to their weakness a thousand years before shoeing was invented. Then, too, it is known that on many of the great cavalry expeditions of Hannibal, trouble with horses' feet was experienced, and that the soldiers covered them with buckles of some kind that had attached to them, probably, small plates of iron. Further, it is known that no heavy work was done by horses on the Roman roads, it being done almost entirely by asses or oxen. It was only when the barbarians from the north came into southern Europe that horseshoeing was introduced to the old world. So it has been handed down to us, and it is claimed that the horse's utility is increased a thousand fold by the manner in which we shoe him. Some may say that evils have increased a hundred fold. It is said that very few horses could do

the work required of them without shoes. There are really a great many that could be used a considerable length of time without shoeing, until their hoofs were worn away so that the sensitive sole was reached and became sore. Most people say here he is sure footed, not lame; he may walk limpingly, because to step hurts him; but he is not lame in the true sense of the word. The loss of that horse will almost immediately be cured in fact, within three or four days. There are only a few horses which have such weak feet that they are made useless only by shoeing. Horse shoeing equinizes horses.

Farriers, he said, seem to think the hoof of a horse is an insensitive block, for the reason that it bears so much without complaint, and have little regard for any other id. as than those which have been handed down to them by those equally incompetent. In concluding his lecture Mr. Russell spoke particularly of the way in which shoes are applied, or cutting the bottom of the hoof and the iron, and in setting shoes to a horse's feet when they are red hot all of which he condemned. He also deprecated the putting of leather pads under the shoes, and the treatment of quartered toe cracks in the old way of using bar shoes and bringing them together. He considered that such farriers' shops ought to have over their doors "He who enters here leaves hope behind." As a piece of closing advice, Mr. Russell told his auditors to shoe their horses lightly. He spoke 55 minutes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. asks: Will enlisted men of the line only be eligible for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants under the clause in the Army Appropriation bill for next fiscal year? Ans.—The clause, as it reads in the bill, says the Secretary of War may select them by examination from the most competent enlisted men of the Army who have served at least four years. Your question is somewhat premature, as the bill is not yet a law. The Secretary of War's regulations as to the appointments will doubtless follow speedily the passage of the act.

P. I. K.—Does a man who has served a term in the infantry and re-enlists within 30 days in the Marine Corps get re-enlistment pay the same as if he re-enlisted in the Army? Ans.—See sec. 1512, Rev. Statutes.

A correspondent asks if any reader of the JOURNAL can give the name and address of the author of the articles, "The Capture of the Bahama in 1783" and "Another Eventual Lite Concluded," both signed "A," and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 27 and Feb. 3, 1884. We cannot recall the author's name.

How many vacancies are there now in the Army? Ans.—About seven in the Engineers Corps, fourteen in the cavalry, eight in the artillery, and twenty-one in the infantry.

P. R. asks: At dress parade, the color company was brought to the line established by the markers, the fourth file (number one of left four) from the left of the company having his breast against the right arm of the left marker. The Adje-



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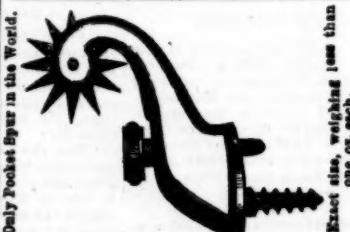
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and then ordered the company to be moved "to the right so that one of the last three files of the company should be against the marker." Was not the company in a *correct* position at first? As there is no rule of tactics requiring it, is there any custom or service establishing the rule that *one of the last three files* on the left of the color company shall be brought against the marker? Ans.—Pp. 275 Tactics states that the captain of the color company should after he commands halt, place himself near the left marker; therefore it would naturally follow that the left files, after number three or four would have their breast against the marker.

A correspondent asks: 1. Is a militia man who has enlisted for 5 years, and has paid all fines and dues, entitled to a discharge? Ans.—Not unless (1) he shall have performed service for the term of his enlistment; and (2) shall have attained an average of sixty per centum of the drills in parades of his organization in each year; and (3) shall have turned in to the proper officer, all State, regimental and company property issued to him; and (4) the commander of his company shall have certified thereto. See Sec. 49, Mil. Code.

3. Can a man who has paid fines after the term of five years recover the amount paid by civil suit against the regiment? Ans.—No; because every enlisted man shall continue to be held to duty after the expiration of his term of enlistment until he is actually discharged. See Sec. 40, Mil. Code.

One correspondent will observe, that the State of New York very properly, requires substantial military duty from its soldiers, before they will confer upon them the substantial benefits and privileges which an honorable discharge secures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson and Co., of Philadelphia, have recently published a volume entitled "The Wife of the Count of Monte Cristo," a sequel, not concluded, however, of Dumas famous novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo." We are promised a continuation under the name of the "Son of Monte Cristo."

Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry, in the United Service for June presents "A Chapter on the Egyptian Question," showing the vagueness and indistinctness of purpose in both politics and war which characterizes British action in Egypt. The end of England's policy, so far as she has any with reference to that country, is the security of British rule in India. In this number of the United Service, Rear Admiral Preble continues his "Ships of the Nineteenth Century"; Capt. James Chester, 3d Artillery, concludes his account of "The First Scenes of the Civil War," and Surgeon J. B. Parker, U. S. N., gives some account of Alaska. A. K. Hamilton tells the story of a "Nine Days' Wonder," and E. L. Keyes of "Teddie Tubbs in a Dilemma."

The proceedings of the fifteenth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1883, have been published in a recent volume issued by Robert Clark and Co., Cincinnati. A handsome portrait of Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. V., faces the title page. Under the head of "In Memoriam," we find accounts of the lives and services of Gens. Gordon Granger and Chas. C. Grant, Capt. W. E. Standart and Edward Buckingham, and Lieut. G. W. Brown. Memorial pages are also devoted to Gens. Geo. H. Thomas and Robert Anderson. This report of the proceedings is unusually full and interesting, and the soldier and the patriot will find in it much that is of value.

General George Cullum, U. S. A., has recently published a valuable and interesting paper entitled "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defence of Narragansett Bay since the founding, in 1688, of the Colony of Rhode Island." Several maps showing the seat of military and naval operations in the early days are appended to the pamphlet. General Cullum thanks Colonel Elliot of the Engineer Corps, and Mr. Melville his draughtsman for valuable assistance in the preparation of the paper. The work is the fruit of that careful and conscientious research for which General Cullum has a genius, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the military history of the Revolution. General Cullum is always interested in his subject and is thus able to interest others also. The manuscript map of Narragansett Bay which is reproduced here may be said to be an original discovery by General Cullum. Though it was found, after much investigation, in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, its presence there was not previously suspected.

In Number 29 of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, Lieutenant E. K. Moore gives a very instructive account of the method of testing chronometers in use at the Naval Observatory, and Lieutenant John E. Pillebury, of the Coast Survey Office, presents a very interesting paper on charts and chart-making, noting *en passant* some curious errors that have crept into charts owing to various causes. Professor Monroe continues his Notes on the Literature of Explosives, and Lieutenant Sargent follows in a plea for giving a more practical and efficient turn to naval exercises. His criticisms on the landing at Fort Monroe some three years ago are very much to the point. It would have been well had he referred to the improvement in such exercises as evinced by the *Scorpio's* crew when in China, with which our naval readers are familiar. Exercises of this description are undoubtedly much needed, but we do not think that they are likely to become the rule unless they are enforced by the Department. Some time since we suggested that a scheme for such service should be prepared in Washington; that more frequent loading drills and practice of torpedo defence should take place is unquestionably true. The discussion of Lieutenant Calkins' prize essay on the extension of the sphere of naval officers brings to light the various and varying opinions of his brother officers. Dr. Gatling, the inventor, gives a very interesting paper on the subject of machine guns, and especially upon the recent improvements in his own gun, in the direction of positive feed and high angle fire. In the discussion which followed General Bonell and other Army officers participated, and a good deal of information concerning the inner history of the completed invention was developed; Dr. Gatling giving to General Bonell the credit of having suggested the centre-fire cartridge. In the Professional Notes we find several interesting papers.

We are indebted to Major Brueninghausen for a copy of the volume giving the record of the proceedings in New York City on Decoration Day last year. The record commences by saying: "Never since the institution of the commemoration has Decoration Day been so generally observed in New York City as on May 30, 1883."

Volume 10, Series 1, Part 2, of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, received this week, contains an account of the operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Mississippi,

North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia, from March 4 to June 10, 1862. It is an interesting volume, and Col. Scott seems to have exercised great care in its compilation.

Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publish "the Globe Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World: Descriptive and Statistical, with Etymological Notices, being a Geographical Dictionary for Popular use, with Thirty-two Maps," presenting the world in miniature. It is admirably adapted to army and navy use, being exceedingly compact, and as complete as it can well be made in a compass of 500 pages 12mo. With the maps it serves as an atlas as well as a gazetteer, and it would be hard to find the same amount of geographical information anywhere else within equal space, and to the much-moving officer space is an important consideration. Though the type is necessarily small, it is clear, the face of the letter being large for the font, the paper good, and the printing excellent. The present volume is an entirely new edition of a work first issued in 1872, this edition being dated August, 1883.

During the winter of 1880-81 the New York Times published a series of interesting letters, giving some results of the researches of Mr. Edward J. Lowell into the history of the Hessians, and the other German auxiliaries of Great Britain, in our war of the Revolution. These letters were noticed at the time in the JOURNAL, and extracts made from them. Mr. Lowell has recently gathered these letters together and issued them, with additional matter and maps and plans, in a volume published by Harper and Brothers. He shows that the hated Hessians were by no means so black as they were painted. They were simply honest Germans, forced by the greed of their rulers to leave their homes to take part in a war which did not concern them, and where they got much hard usage with little pay and no glory. In the archives of Germany Mr. Lowell has found original German accounts of almost every important engagement, and of almost every skirmish of the Revolutionary war. The result is a volume which is not only extremely interesting but a most valuable addition to our knowledge of the history of the Revolutionary period. The total contribution of Germany to the British forces was, it appears, 29,865 men, 12,562 of whom never returned to their native land. There were also some Germans serving in the English regiments. The current price of each man appears to have been about \$36. "But none were forced to go!" says La Fy Miford to her old chamberlain in Schiller's tragedy of *Otello und Iphigenie*. "Oh, God! no," he answers—"all volunteers." It is true a few saucy fellows stepped out of the ranks and asked the colonel how much a yoke the prince sold men; but our most gracious master ordered all the regiments to march on to the parade ground, and had the Jackanapes shot down. We heard the crack of the rifles, saw their brains spatter the pavement, and the whole Army shouted, "Hurrah! to America!"

Private W. O'Donnell, 5th Artillery, of Fort Omaha, is the author of a pamphlet work of 112 pages, mainly devoted to a description of the "Interior of an American Soldier's Life." Private O'Donnell mixes a good deal of sarcasm with much good advice to young soldiers, and it would seem from the general drift of his remarks, that he has not found "soldiering" all his fancy painted it. His experience in the guardhouse and his conversations with its inmates are

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amongst and smack of real life (as it is, in barracks), and, altogether, he has produced a book which will find acceptance with those who are usually to be found in antagonism with the military authorities. Some months ago we referred to an English work, "Through the Banks to a Commission," which depicts the interior of the British soldier's life, especially of the soldier bound to make his way upward through many difficulties to the goal before him, a commission. The two works might well be read together. Private O'Donnell is his own publisher: price of the book, 50 cents.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH received May 20, at Galveson, from Matamoras, says: "Reports reached Matamoras to-day that a serious riot occurred yesterday between the people and government troops and officials at Linares, about 200 miles from Matamoras. Fears are entertained here by both citizens and officers that a revolution has started which will spread over the entire Republic."

The Russian police have ascertained that most of the officers up to the rank of captain in the artillery brigade at Novgorod and in the regiment of infantry at Saratoff are nihilists. Several arrests have been made.

The Polyclinic states that the use of paper towels in cleaning wounds has been found very satisfactory. Sponges have always been regarded with suspicion by surgeons, as it is so difficult to keep them in a perfectly purified condition. But the paper towels are to be used once only, and, as they cost only \$6 to \$7.50 per 1000, are available in the sick-room. They are from Japan, and the pale colors with which they are decorated are found to be unobjectionable.

The disclosures being made before the select committee of Parliament appointed to investigate the charges against the transport and commissariat departments in the Anglo-Egyptian campaign of 1882, recall the scandals of Crimean days: Moldy hay loaded with stones to make up short weight; cattle left unattended after landing them from the transports, and allowed to wander into the enemy's line, so that more had to be ordered from home; stores thrown overboard from overcrowded troop-ships, and troops starving because of the utter inefficiency of the transportation service. Such are some of the revelations of dishonesty or incompetency. The officers self-sufficiently added to the embarrassment of the commissariat by bidding against one another for the services of native laborers, to be used as servants, thereby enormously increasing their wages and demoralizing the labor market. At the Woolwich Arsenal they made branding irons the size of frying pans for the live stock, and the result of the use of these barbarous instruments was that hundreds of mules, for which treble their value had been paid, were disabled and rendered useless until after the close of the campaign. Hundreds of these branding irons are now piled up among the condemned stores at Woolwich.

The effective of the Italian Army on the 30th of September, 1883, was: Regular Army, 750,765 men; mobilized forces, 341,250; total, 1,092,015 men. To these must be added 1,583 officers en disponibilité, 4,742 officers of the territorial army, 3,478 officers of the Reserve, 1,017,212 men of the territorial army, forming a total of 2,119,256 men.

According to *L'Avenir Militaire*, the French government proposes to appoint a permanent Governor General of Tonquin, who will take the sole charge of the administrative organization of the conquered territory.

Corps manœuvres are to be undertaken next August and September by several Army Corps of the Austrian Army. Tactical siege operations will be undertaken by the 12th Division of Infantry at Cracow. All the cavalry brigades will be concentrated for brigade manœuvres.

Sir Henry Gordon, of London, on being questioned last Monday concerning his brother said: "The latest news received from General Gordon was to the effect that he had no fear as to his personal safety. He could leave Khartoum

by a safe route any day, but would not until a better government in the Eastern Sudan had been established and the safety of the inhabitants from the rebels assured. At the time of General Gordon's news to Sir Henry he was engaged in a project against the slave trade in the Upper Congo. General Gordon considered that a large British expedition was needless. He only wanted a few hundred English troops to co-operate with the gunboats after the razing of the Nile to clear the country of rebels from Berber to Khartoum."

In London British officers are reported as saying that sooner or later there will be a wholesale mutiny of the Egyptian troops accompanied by massacres of the British officers, as in the Sepoy rebellion of 1858, which, like the present rising in the Sudan, had a quasi religious basis. It is estimated that El Mahdi's force includes 5,000 soldiers of the Egyptian regular army. Some of these men were captured after the defeat of Hicks Pacha and willingly changed their allegiance to El Mahdi, but the greater number have come to his standard in the steady flow of desertions from the Sudan garrisons which have been in progress for the past seven months.

The British Admiralty has ordered the flotilla of torpedo-boats at Chatham and Portsmouth to be prepared forthwith for active service.

A PAPER was read recently at the Royal United Service Institution by Colonel A. Moncrieff, F. R. S., on the Moncrieff system applied by hydro-pneumatic gun carriages to harbor defences. Having quoted from his paper read in 1875 the description of his system, the lecturer contended that batteries constructed on sea faces must belong to one of three different systems: (1) The barbette, (2) iron-plated works, (3) the Moncrieff system carried out by means of disappearing carriages. The question at issue was as to which system would give the most efficient protection and the greatest offensive power to the smallest effective garrison, and after viewing the merits and demerits of the first and second alternatives, Colonel Moncrieff claimed superiority for the third. Although he might not live to see it, he was convinced that at some future day his system would be adopted as superior to all existing methods of fortifications for harbor defence.

A DESPATCH of May 22 from Havana says that Aguero is still at large in the forests east of the Zapata Swamps. News has been received from Cienfuegos that Varona, the second in command of Aguero's party, who was officially reported to have been caught and shot with two more of the band, has not been shot, but has managed to escape, carrying his shackles with him. His companions, Figueredo and Gomez, were hanged. The escape of Varona has caused a painful impression.

A PETITION has been sent to Queen Victoria signed by 68 chiefs of the island of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides group, praying for protection against France and for annexation to the Australian colonies.

ENGLISH advices state that Lord Dufferin has stipulated that if Turkish troops are despatched to Suakin English officers must command them, England to pay all expenses and to have sole control during the period of the withdrawal of the Turks from the Sudan. The Sultan declined this proposition, and negotiations are pending for a mixed expedition of English and Turkish troops. It is reported as settled that the Egyptian conference will meet on June 23.

General Stewart, who commanded the British cavalry at El Teb and Tagai, is described as apparently not more than 32 or 33 years of age, and a fine, soldierly, good-looking man of very agreeable manners. In a recent interview he said he was confident that his proposal to ride from Suakin to Berber at the head of 500 or 600 cavalry for the relief of Gordon would have succeeded. The men, he said, were simply burning to go, and any number of volunteers could have been had. Another interesting fact which General Stewart told was that the terrible Arab weapons, the swords, spears, etc., were not of native manufacture at all, but appeared to have been made, for the most part, at Birmingham. The Soudanese shields, however, were wonderfully strong, and many of them were able to turn a bullet.

The Amur of Oubul is busy manufacturing screw guns and breech-loading rifles. Another encounter between his troops and the Manchus is reported to have occurred; but the result is unknown.

It is stated that the annexation of Merv and the Russian advance are the constant subjects of conversation in every bazaar of Northern India—a fact which, if true—and there is every reason to believe so, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*—is, to say the least, highly significant. It is quite certain that the native Press has lately developed an interest in Central Asian politics which it never showed before.

It has been decided that all infantry officers in the German Army shall henceforth carry a revolver and a binocular field-glass during a campaign.

LISBON, Portugal, is being rapidly converted into a fortified camp. At present the road connecting the eight forts forming the northern enceinte is under construction. That portion of the fortifications is 18½ miles long, and divided into four sections, the left wing being formed by Fort Carraria, the right by Fort Sacavim. At the same time the construction of the forts is being rapidly pushed forward, Fort Caxias, which is to be armed with seventy-two guns, being most advanced.

The proposed torpedo range in Portsmouth Harbor, England, consists of the enclosure of a sheet of water 800 ft. long, 20 ft. broad at the commencement, and 80 ft. at the end, with a graduating depth of water of from 30 to 15 ft. If it is to be surrounded by a path, whence observations may be taken of the deflection of torpedoes.

COMMENTING on the remarks made by the introducer of the British Navy estimates for 1884 "that the old breech-loader had been found to be of no more use than muzzle loader, and that the Government had adopted a gun twice as long as the old form of breech-loader," a writer says: "I have always understood that the profitable use of the new slow burning powder required a long barrel, and that the breech loading arrangement was introduced because it permitted the use of a longer barrel on shipboard than could be employed with muzzle loading."

The British screw composite gun vessel *Dolphin*, to be attached to the newly formed Red Sea Division of the Mediterranean Fleet, is a powerful vessel, armed with two 6 inch and two 5 inch breech-loading rifled guns, and two Gardner machine guns. Her breech loaders are all mounted on the *Vavasseur* system.

Broad Arrow says: "A good deal of heroic misconception attends the proposal to relieve General Gordon by means of a mercenary expedition. It seems to have concluded that any Power would be at liberty to march a sufficient force to Khartoum, if the cost thereof were paid with English gold. We need scarcely say that this is entirely erroneous. Her Majesty's Government will not permit a casual expedition to enter the country."

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

UPHAM.—At Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, May 17, to the wife of Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st Cavalry, a daughter.

DIED.

CARROLL.—At Washington, D. C., May 20, of meningitis, HELEN HANCOCK, second daughter of General Samuel S. Carroll, U. S. Army.

GLOASSON.—At New York City, May 28, EDMUND I. GLOASSON, son of the late Commodore John J. Gloasson, U. S. Navy.

MANNING.—At Portland, Maine, May 26, SOPHIA CHENEY, relict of Franklin Manning, and mother of 1st Lieutenant W. C. Manning, 23d Infantry, at the age of seventy-four years.

POWELL.—At San Diego Barracks, Cal., May 23, Captain JAMES W. POWELL, 8th U. S. Infantry.

WALKER.—At Everett, Mass., May 21, Boatswain JAMES WALKER, U. S. Navy, retired.

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Stands, Black Ink, Red Ink, Mucilage, Blotting
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Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Stove Brushes, Stove
Polish, Solder, Mica, Iron and Copper Wire, Mur-
ricic Acid, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron, Coal Scuttles,
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